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☞ FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE. ☜

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

NO. II.—DOCTRINES.

In the apostolic age the disciples received the truth with a child-like joy and trust. They indulged in no speculations, invented no theories, and framed no systems. The age did not demand it; for no heresies had as yet greatly disturbed the peace of the primitive churches. It was, too, a period of intense and fruitful activity; and the early Christians had neither the time nor the heart for such kind of work. They held only to the simple facts recorded by inspired men. They saw in the "signs and wonders" a *personal* Being, mightier than nature's laws. They believed that "the Word was made flesh," and they looked upon this incarnate Son, as the Divine Saviour. The scenes on the day of Pentecost, the supernatural gifts of the apostles, and the great moral change wrought in the character and lives of thousands, satisfied them of the presence and power of the divine Spirit. They ever relied on these great and living realities; and hence wherever they went, they baptized the believer in the name of the triune God. But they never seek to explain to him this mystery, to satisfy his curiosity, or to dissipate his doubts.

But the noblest works of man or of God form an organic whole. There is in them all, some central sun, some controlling element, or some life-giving truth. In the structure of the tree, in the make of the body, and in the relations which the planets hold to each other and to the great light about which they move, as well as in the monuments of human genius, there is a principle which gives life and form and beauty to the whole. Now that new creation—the religion of Jesus—is not an exception to this law. It is not a number of isolated thoughts and sentiments holding no direct and vital connection with each other and forming no system; but it is one complete, symmetrical whole. The person and work of Christ is the organic element. It gives support to the doctrines, power to the promises, and authority to the precepts of the Gospel. "Jesus Christ and him crucified," was the constant burden of the apostolic preaching. Thus there was a unity given to the Christian system, which shows that it was the product of one mind.

The doctrines of the Cross were not drawn from any of the old Pagan theories. Their poets, their priests and their philosophers, furnished no fit materials. There were indeed fragments of truth scattered every where, but they were buried beneath the soil, or defaced and stained by the action of hostile elements. The antiquarian might gather them, but no creative power could reconstruct from them the stately and solemn temple. Thus amid the mass of idle speculations and crude opinions of the wisest heathen, we find many noble but detached sentiments, much practical wisdom, many just notions of the Deity, and in some cases a faint expectation of a personal existence beyond the grave. The worship of idols among the common people and their altars and offerings revealed at once their need of a Mediator, and of a sacrifice for sin. The learned suggested no remedy for the wants and woes of the race; and the ignorant had not the hope, much less the possession of any remedial system. But Judaism was far in advance of the wisdom of the Pagans. It was prophetic in its very nature. Its peculiar laws, its offerings, its festivals and fasts, its temple with the priesthood and its special inspired teachers, had awakened a firm expectation of a coming Messiah. The time and place of his birth, his wonderful character and lowly condition, the object of his mission and his signal triumph had all been foretold. But all this was not realized till Jesus of Nazareth appeared. The numerous and minute predictions could not have been fulfilled in an impostor; nor could the imposition have been received in a period of great general culture. Thus the atonement, the regeneration of the soul, the whole code of morals resting on the simple principle of love to God, the resurrection of the body and life everlasting, in their connection with the work of the Saviour, are unlike any of the religious dogmas which prevailed in the ancient world. Christianity, then, is original in its character—an index of the mind of its founder.

The religion of Jesus was holy in its nature. It did not consist in mystic rites and vain ceremonies. It did not seek to gratify the taste at the expense of the conscience. Its spirituality was an object of reproach. "Where," exclaimed the heathen, "is your God, and where your altars?" It was not sensual in its views, or aim, or influence. It palliated no vices, ministered to no corrupt appetites and passions. It required self-sacrifice, and yet excluded all merit. Its future rewards were great, and its future punishments awful beyond expression. It was not political in its character. It did not aim to support the State by the sacrifice of the individual. It had to do chiefly with the heart of every man, with his affections and thoughts, his motives and principles. It sought to make him holy, and thus to make him happy. It was not aristocratic in its bearing. All men were sinners; all must repent; all needed an atonement; all must be born again. Neither learning, nor genius, nor station, nor family could ever make a solitary exception. Thus the doctrines of the gospel, those taught in the days of the apostles, were the offspring of a perfectly holy mind.

The plan of salvation was adapted to the wants of man. It had no local or national peculiarities. Every other system bore the traces of the age which gave it birth. Every one was suited to the century in which it flourished. Each could thrive only on its own soil, and among its own people. Place the religious worship of Rome in Alexandria, and it languishes and dies. The Hindoo mythology is a type of that civilization which prevailed along the banks of the Ganges. The Koran could never gain a foothold out of eastern climes, and eastern culture. Plato, Aristotle and Zeno have each stamped on their philosophies the peculiar impress of their own minds. All these are in the decrepitude of old age. But the world will never outgrow the religion of Christ. This is fitted for all races, for all times. It does not concern itself immediately and directly with the customs, manners, habits of a people, nor with their social condition or local institutions. Its aim is both loftier and deeper. It seeks to implant in the soul of every man the vital principles of godliness, to pour into the arteries and veins of the mind new spiritual life. Thus it would lay the foundation for a permanent and glorious superstructure. The reclaiming of man, then, wherever he is found, is the great object of Christianity. Must not its author have had a perfect symmetry of character, a perfect insight into human nature—must he not, in short, have had a wider sweep of vision than has belonged to any man or any age? Was he not superhuman!

This system of doctrines was in harmony with the claims of God. It alone clearly saw that sin was the source of all our misery—that repentance and reform was morally impossible without the divine influence, and that this could not be granted without a perfect satisfaction being made to a holy God. Thus human nature must be actually assumed, and a vicarious atonement actually made. The Spirit of God must come, and regenerate and sanctify the sinner. If an angelic mind might have formed so lofty a plan, only a Divine mind could have carried it into execution. For who could know what would answer the demands of an infinite God but an infinite mind; and who could pay those demands when known, but a Being of infinite resources? Who could impart through the Spirit new divine life to the sinner but that Saviour, in whom dwelt the "fulness of the Godhead"? We are led then to the conviction that the system of doctrines which was preached in the days of Christ and the apostles was originated in a Divine mind—the Son of God.

The government of the primitive churches was peculiar. They had no legislative authority; for Christ was their sole and supreme legislator. But in all matters that pertained to the execution of his laws, they were left to the independent exercise of their own wisdom. In this way the organization of these Christian societies was independent and democratic. The very genius of the Gospel demanded it. Every member must be a regenerated man—an humble and devoted follower of Jesus. Free and full scope must be given to the consecrated energies of every disciple. In a community made up of such men, the greatest wisdom and piety must have the widest influence. Thus in this free dispensation, no minister could "lord it over God's heritage;" and yet every one could exercise that authority which belonged to his office and character. Not only was a natural order thus secured in the churches, by allowing every member to be "a freeman in Christ," "a king and priest unto God"; but the greatest power was given to the diffusive spirit of the Gospel. In harmony with this view we find the early Christian assemblies exercising the authority which belongs to independent bodies. They elect their own officers, they receive and exclude members, their advice is asked and given on all grave and important matters. The first epistle of Clement of Rome, shows that the church at Corinth still preserved the apostolic model. He begins his letter in these words: "The church of God sojourning at Rome to the church of God sojourning at Corinth." And in another place he declares that the apostles "gave directions how, when they should die, other chosen and appointed men should succeed in their ministry, who were appointed by them, or afterwards chosen by other eminent men, with *the consent of the whole church*." Thus in the first century the churches elected their pastors and the ministry ordained them.

The apostles had an extraordinary mission. They were to sow the first seeds of truth; to plant and organize Christian communities; to exert a watchful care over the faith and practice of them all. Hence they had the gift of working miracles, were endowed with inspiration, and were eye witnesses of a risen Saviour. In connection with them we find various other classes of ministers raised up by God for a special purpose. But when this had been accomplished, they all disappear—apostle, prophet and evangelist; and the two permanent offices remain—that of bishop and deacon.

The rite, by which one joined the company of believers, was baptism. It was a positive institution, and hence rested on a direct and explicit injunction. It was an immersion of the body in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. It was an apt and beautiful emblem of the death of the believer to sin, and his resurrection to "a life divinely new." The meaning of the Greek word settles the form. The best lexicographers of that language, the figurative use of the word by inspired men and the examples of the New Testament unite in giving to it the simple sense of immerse. No clear traces of sprinkling or pouring have as yet been found in apostolic times. Even the English word "baptize," and its cognates denote, in literary writings, no idea of being overwhelmed or submerged. Of such a rite, it is manifest that believers alone could be the subjects. In the case of infants or of the impenitent, it would be an idle and unmeaning ceremony. Had the principle been introduced of baptizing the child on the faith of the parents, we should have found some clear cases of it in the Acts of the Apostles; or at least so important a matter would not have been overlooked in the epistles to the churches. Inspired men, when they had occasion to speak of the relation of the child to its believing parent, and of their respective duties, could not have deemed its mention unimportant. We have been struck with a like omission in the epistle of Clement to which we have already alluded. "Let your children," says this early writer, "be partakers of the instruction of Christ; let them learn how great power humility has with God; how much a holy love prevailed with him; how excellent and great his fear is; how it will save all those who have turned to him with holiness in a pure heart." Thus infant baptism seems to be foreign to the times of the apostles; unsustained by any clear command, any clear inference, or any clear example of the first century.

The Lord's Supper was the only other rite connected with the primitive churches. When the disciples had a fit opportunity, they commemorated the closing scenes in the life of the Redeemer. For this purpose bread was broken, and wine poured out as a token of his violent death. Every one partook of these emblems, and thereby expressed the living communion each had with his Lord. The feasts of charity seem to have been only social customs, and though they prevailed for a few centuries, they never rose to the dignity of an ordinance. As baptism in its natural import preceded the Supper, so the baptized only partook of the communion. Infants were excluded from this rite, as well as from that, which initiates one into a Christian church.

We have in this essay given a wide meaning to the term—doctrine. We have done so, because we wish to draw the contrast between the apostolic age and succeeding periods. E. D.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Interesting as the proceedings of the Alliance continue to be throughout, it will be absolutely necessary to conclude our notice of them in the present number. Several very elaborate reports, all containing information of the first importance to Christians in this country, must therefore be passed wholly by. Such papers as those read on religious liberty in papal countries, by Dr. Andrew Thompson; on Popery in Germany, by Prof. Ebrand; on the German "Inner Mission," by Dr. Wichern; on the Sabbath question in Germany, by Rev. Theo. Plitt; on the Spirit of Popery in Belgium, by M. Panchaud; on the Spread of Christianity in Algeria, by Rev. W. Monod; on the Spiritual Condition of the Jews in Africa and the Holy Land, in America and Holland, and on God's Providential Dealings with that People, by Rev. Nathan Davis, Rev. F. C. Ewald, Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Da Costa, Dr. Baird and Rev. Mr. Schwartz, respectively; such papers can only be referred to.

We shall therefore proceed at once to the report, by Dr. Baird, on the religious statistics of America; and with such brief notice as must be given even of this, shall conclude our account of this unprecedented session of the Alliance. Dr. Baird had suspended conspicuously in the hall a map of the United States, twenty-two feet long by ten wide, on which all the great political divisions were sufficiently large to be seen distinctly by the entire meeting. He began by a rapid and graphic sketch of the earliest settlements of this great country, which "God had designed should be the home of Protestantism and truth, and an asylum for those who, in the Old World, might be called to endure persecution for righteousness' sake." It was on this account, that De Soto, the opener of Mexico and South America to the papal abominations of Spain, in proceeding from Cuba to explore the continent of North America, was made to run up the western, and not the eastern, side of the Peninsula of Florida. But it is the statistical part of the report which especially claims attention.

The last 36 years, according to Dr. B., have constituted the most prosperous era of our religious history. In this period, the last ligament which united the Church and the State was sundered—in Connecticut in 1816, in Massachusetts in 1833. The area of the country has been made to reach an extent of about 3 1-4 millions of square miles, and the population an aggregate of more than 23 millions. At the rate of increase thus far, the population, fifty years hence, will be far more than one hundred millions. These statements were made to show the greatness of the church's responsibility in this country. After going at considerable length into a history of our national advancement in material and educational interests, Dr. B. proceeds to give the results of his investigations into the progress and present state of religion in the United States.

The oldest branch of the Protestant church in this country is the Protestant Episcopal. Its history begins in 1607 with the colonizing of Virginia. It continued to labor under very serious embarrassments until after the Revolution. In 1800, it had 320 churches, 260 ministers, and 16,000 communicants; in 1850, 1,550 churches, 28 bishops, 3 missionary bishops, 1,504 ministers, and 73,000 communicants. In the first half of this century, therefore, it has about quintupled its churches, more than quintupled its ministers, and nearly so its members.

The Congregational branch of the one true church of Christ comes next. In 1850, it had 1971 churches, most of them in the New England States, and the rest in the Northwestern States, 1,687 ministers, and 197,196 communicants.

The Baptist branch of the church of Christ is third in order of time. Due reference is made to the opposition and persecution this church suffered in consequence of the intolerance of the civil governments of Massachusetts and Virginia. They never experience this in Pennsylvania or New Jersey. In 1791, there were 1,150 churches, 891 ministers, and 65,345 members; in 1850, the regular Baptists are put down at 10,441 churches, 6,049 ordained ministers, and 754,652 members. Add to these the Seventh Day, Free Will, Six Principle and Campbellite, Baptists, and Dr. B. reaches an aggregate of 13,455 churches, 8,018 ministers, and 948,867 members. One hundred years ago, there were only 58 Baptist churches in the whole of what is now the United States. In the last sixty years, exclaims Dr. Baird with astonishment, the Baptists have increased their churches ten-fold, their members more than thirteen-fold, and their ministers nine-fold.

The Presbyterians come next. The first ministers came from Scotland and the north of Ireland. A presbytery was formed in 1705, consisting of seven ministers, and in 1800, there were 500 churches, 300 ministers, and 40,000 communicants. The division took place in 1838. The Old School branch has 23 synods, 134 presbyteries, 2,027 ministers, 618 licentiates and students, 2,675 churches, and 210,306 members; the New School branch, 21 synods, 104 presbyteries, 1,489 ministers, 204 students in theological seminaries and licentiates, 1,579 churches, and 140,060 members. Together, they number 44 synods, 238 presbyteries, 3,516 ministers, 822 licentiates and students, 4,254 churches, and 350,366 communicants. The increase has been increased in its ministers nearly twelve-fold, churches eight and a half, and nearly nine-fold in its members. Add the smaller branches, none of which amounted to much in 1800, and the Presbyterian family of churches, all but the Dutch Reformed speaking the English language, and having a British origin, will rise to 4 general assemblies, 65 synods, 369 presbyteries, 4,578 ministers, 1014 students and licentiates, 5,672 churches, and 490,259 communicants.

The last, in order of time, of the larger religious bodies that arose, was the Methodist Episcopal church. It was organized in 1784, and in 1800 had 40,000 members. Its subsequent increase has been immense. It now spreads all over the country, and, says Dr. B., its conferences, districts and circuits, cover the whole land. The division took place in 1844. In 1850, the northern branch, called the "Methodist Episcopal church," had 4,004 ministers, and 666,310 members; the Methodist Episcopal church South, 1612 ministers, and 504,520 members—making a total of 5,646 ministers, and 1,170,830 members. By adding smaller bodies, there will be found to be at least 6,000 regular preachers, more than 8,000 local preachers, and upwards of a million and a quarter of members.—There is reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

In addition to the above large denominations, which speak the English language, there is a group of churches which, with few exceptions, use the German language. They are ten in number, and consist of the German branches of the Protestant church in America, almost all of them offshoots of German bodies in Europe. They have about 1,827 regular ministers, 550 local preachers, 5,356 congregations, and 833,000 members. To these, not before computed, must be added 500 congregations or "meetings" of the Society of Friends, of whom 300 are supposed to be Orthodox, and 200 Hicksite. This last body does not increase perceptibly.

The result of Dr. B's investigations is, that there were last year in the United States, in the several branches of the Protestant church that may be termed evangelical, no less than 23,614 ministers, (besides some 9,000 Methodist local preachers,) 58,304 congregations, and 3,292,222 communicants.

The non-evangelical churches are the Roman Catholics, with 4 archbishops, 30 bishops, 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a population of 1,500,000; the Unitarians, with about 300 churches, 250 ministers, and 30,000 members; the *Christians*, with 1,500 churches, as many ministers, and 150,000 members; the Universalists, with 540 preachers, 550 churches, and 875 societies; the Swedenborgians, with about 40 small churches, 35 ministers, and 10,000 members, and some German Lutheran churches that are Socinian, as are portions of the Friends. Of all these non-evangelical bodies, says Dr. B., the Roman Catholics and Unitarians are alone of much account. "The former have their perfect organization and consummate tact; the latter their cultivated intellect, minds, and taste."

We conclude with two extracts from this admirable report. Dr. B. gives the facts to confirm confidence in the resources of the gospel for the work of the ministry:

First. After the most careful inquiry which I have been able to make, I have come to the conclusion, that our congregations paid, last year, to their ministers, in the shape of salaries, parsonages, or glebes, and other perquisites, at least $7,670,150. Second. There is, probably, nothing that tries the voluntary principle with us more effectually than the building of churches to meet the demands of the country. Last year the population increased nearly, if not quite, 800,000 souls. This would require the building of churches to accommodate at least 400,000 persons; for room is not needed for more than half the population in places of worship, in any country. Dr. Chalmers once told the writer that he should not think any country adequately supplied with church accommodation, it it had not sufficient room in its place of worship for one-third part of the population. I think that I cannot be mistaken in my estimate, that more than one thousand edifices were erected last year in the United States, by all the bodies of Christians, Protestants and Romanists, evangelical and non-evangelical. Indeed the evangelical denominations alone certainly built 950. And although some of these were erected to replace old ones, yet there is reason to believe, that the rest quite came up to, and even exceeded, Dr. Chalmers's demand. It must also be kept in mind that in very many places (especially in the newer districts,) religious worship is kept up, for a time at least, in school-houses, court-houses, and private houses. The cost of the church edifices built by the evangelical churches, including the entire of the expenses for the *materiel* of public worship, such as fuel, light, sexton's wages, &c. &c., must have been great; for although such houses can be built with us in the interior villages and rural districts, for $1,000, $500, and even less, yet in the large towns they often cost three, four, five or more thousand; whilst in the large cities they often cost 25, 30, 40, 50, and sometimes $100,000, and even more. We may fairly put this item of annual expenditure at the sum of $3,000,000. Third. Large sums are raised every year to build and endow colleges, of which there are now 120; all of them under Protestant influence, save 13, (the Baptists have 13, Episcopalians 10, Methodists 13, Roman Catholics, 13, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists 71,) and theological seminaries, of which there are 42 Protestant ones, with 120 Professors, and 1,537 students. But I can make nothing more than a conjecture as to the amount. It may be put down at $200,000.

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The receipts of these religious societies last year amounted to $2,128,939, or £439,863. There are some of them that deserve a passing remark or two, as showing what can be done to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing and widely spreading population. 1. The American Home Missionary Society, supported by Congregational churches and the New School Presbyterians, employed 1,032 missionaries in the home field; the Old School Presbyterians, through their Board, 570; the Baptists, 168; the Episcopalians, 96; the Methodists, 737; in all, 2,603, at the cost of $426,868. 2. The American Bible Society distributed 633,395 Bibles and Testaments; that Society and the American and Foreign Bible Society have circulated 7,774,933 since the commencement of their operations. 3. The American Tract Society circulated last year 269,984,615 pages of tracts, 886,662 volumes, and employed 508 colporteurs during the whole or part of the year, who visited 428,000 families, of whom 44,800 were Roman Catholic. Its monthly paper, the "Messenger," has a circulation of 200,000 in English, and 10,000 in German. 4. The American Education Society and the General Assembly's Board supported, last year, 809 young men, who were preparing for the ministry. 5. The American Sunday School Union has issued 2,000 different publications, mostly books for Sunday school libraries; the Methodist Sunday school, 1,885; the Massachusetts Sunday School Union, 3,000; and the Episcopal, 300. It is estimated that there are now not far from 3,000,000 of children, youth and adults, in Sunday schools in the United States, taught by 300,000 teachers, among whom are to be found many of the best of our young people, and even members of Congress and of our State Legislatures, judges, lawyers, mayors of our cities, and other magistrates, and of our "honorable women" not a few. 6. The several Foreign Missionary Societies and Boards sustained in the foreign field 358 missionaries, 729 assistant missionaries at 366 stations, and have 40,744 communicants in their churches, and 28,674 pupils in their schools. In this notice of the receipts of religious societies we have not included those of the Colonization Societies, Anti-Slavery Societies, and several others of that class. It results from this statement that the sum of $12,999,139, or £2,599,827, was contributed in the year 1850, by the evangelical churches of the United States, for the support of the gospel at home and its propagation abroad. The sum that was expended abroad was about $675,000, or £135,000. If we add the amount contributed by the non-evangelical bodies for the support of their churches, &c., the entire amount will not fall short of $15,000,000, or more than £3,000,000. All this is given voluntarily for the promotion of religion.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

A SON'S REPROACH.

George Pharoah stood upon the gallows scaffold, a few weeks since in the town of West Chester, Pa. He had brutally murdered Rachel Sharpless, a respectable and intelligent young lady—a school-teacher in the vicinity. The cord was about his neck and the executors of the law stood silently and sadly beside him. He cast his eyes, in their last earthly glance around the little group gathered within the prison walls, to witness the dire tragedy, and they rested upon his own father who stood before him. The influences that had shaped his character, seemed to crowd his memory in that fearful moment, and he addressed to that wretched old man these awful words: "Father, you know you have not acted a good part toward me; you have never set me a good example to follow; you have permitted me to grow up in ignorance and vice."

What a terrible reproach to come from the lips of a dying son to an ungodly father! If it were deserved, as this dying testimony seems to evidence, was not that father guilty of the murder of his own son? Human law indeed might not be competent to punish so great a crime or rather series of crimes, but can it pass unrecognized by the Divine law?

If this were a solitary case it would stand out as a most horrible exemplification of the results of paternal neglect and wrong. But alas! it is so very common that it fails to leave upon our souls a true impression of its intense guiltiness. To hear that a father has stricken down his own son by a murderous blow, in a moment of insane or drunken wrath, chills the blood with horror. But is it really less horrible to hear that a father, by his own neglect of healthful moral training, has withheld from his son all motives and influences adapted to make him virtuous, and by his godless and vicious example, has fostered and strengthened all evil passions and propensities, and thus contributed to the murder of the soul? Ye fathers, what is the tendency of the influence you are exerting over the minds and hearts of your children? Does your example, that most efficient and impressive teaching, convey the lessons that the restraints of piety are needless, that prayer is useless, that self-control is unnecessary? Are you thus instructing them, to be governed merely by present impulses, to follow their own depraved inclinations, to live after their own lustings? Farther than you have ever done they may carry out the principle of these teachings, and then when the results in time are reached, and assuredly when the ruin of eternity overwhelms them, will they curse you for your neglect and wrong toward them.

The son of many a man, occupying a far higher position in society than George Pharoah's father, may say in the anguish of his soul, though he may not come to an ignominious execution,—may say, on a soft and luxurious death-bed,—"Father, you know you have not acted a good part toward me, you have never set me a good example to follow." Glannis.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

NOVEL READING.

BY GAIUS.

One of the greatest blessings in the world is the printing press; especially in a country like our own, where nearly all its natives can read, and where books are cheap. We may add to this another remark—that a sound literature is of incalculable importance and influence. Society itself, generally speaking, has not the power over the mind which the newspaper or the book has; among other reasons, because, as Chambers says, in his great dictionary, "Books are standing counsellors and preachers always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lesson as often as we please."

It is of great advantage to a young person to have a taste for reading, especially for studying the mighty efforts of great minds which the press places before us from every part of the world. We feel, while studying their works, their spirits subduing our own, even though we cannot lay our finger on the passages which produce the effect. As a foreign writer has said, "a leafy wood is always sounding with the wind, even when the individual branches are not stirred."

But this blessing, like every other, has its attendant evils, and is liable to abuse. If good food is provided for the mind, so is poison. If men of God, feeling their solemn responsibility to him for the due improvement of their talents in instructing society, and influencing its members to do good, often send forth streams of knowledge through the world, so there are others in league with Satan, who send forth other impure streams, to corrupt the hearts of men, inducing them to be ready for every evil work. If history, and geography and science are ready to strengthen the intellect and inform the judgment—if theology would lead us to understand and to feel the infinite realities of the eternal God—and if it strains of high-souled poetry would elevate and purify the imagination—so also there are publications, issuing from great men and small, but all of perverted taste and corrupt hearts, which address themselves to the lowest passions of their readers, polluting their principles, and acting on them so as to make them ready to do all that is sinful before God, and all that is injurious to society.

Our reference, all will understand, is to the class of books usually termed *novels*, including all their varieties from the historical misrepresentations of Scott to the foul corrupting productions of Dumas and Madame Dudevant. We need not more fully point out the books to which we refer, for alas, they are the commonest books of society, found on almost every drawing table, and on the shelves of almost every library.

And where are the evils which spring from the perusal of this kind of literature? or rather, we would ask, where are they not? Have they not almost deprived religion of its strength, if not of its vitality; have they not vitiated the public taste so that the man of learning and correct feeling, can hardly expect so to write, or to lecture, or to preach, with the hope of acceptance and success? The minds of the readers of novels are intoxicated, their rest is broken, their health shattered, and their prospect of usefulness is blighted.

Let it not be said that all this is the creature of mere imagination. Here the testimony of Dr. Arnold, and no witness can be more unexceptionable: "Childishness in boys, even of good ability, seems to be a growing fault; and I do not know to what to ascribe it, except to the great number of exciting books of amusement, like Pickwick, Nickleby, Bentley's Magazine, &c. These completely satisfy all the intellectual appetite of a boy, and leave him totally palled, not only for his regular work, but for literature of all sorts, even for history and poetry." What means the testimony thus given on unquestionable evidence? "The son of one of our most distinguished statesmen, entered —— University with brilliant prospects. He was a lad of fine, native talent, attractive person and manners, and with rank and fortune to satisfy the highest ambition. His college apartments were splendidly furnished, and every facility afforded him for prosecuting a course of studies fitting him for eminence in any profession of his choice. But the habit of indulging in light reading, formed in the academy, proved his ruin. Piles of the fascinating 'yellow covered literature' were found in his room The hours that should have been given to study were thus absorbed. His recitations were neglected. Remonstrance was vain; and within a year he was sent away by the officers of the college as a dolt and a nuisance." What means the evidence given by a physician in Massachusetts, who says:—"I have seen a young lady with her table loaded with volumes of fictitious trash, poring day after day and night after night, over highly wrought scenes and skillfully portrayed pictures of romance, until her cheeks grew pale, her eyes became wild and restless, and her mind wandered and was lost—the light of intelligence passed behind a cloud and her soul was forever benighted. She was insane, incurably insane, from reading novels."

Alas, we might go even much farther than this, and show their dreadful influence on morals! What meant that double suicide in Massachusetts a few months ago, of a young married couple from Ohio, who were clearly proved to have been led to ruin and death by these most pernicious books? What meant the fact that but two winters since, in a New England town of not more than five thousand inhabitants, under the immediate eye of the present writer, three divorces were distinctly traced to the influence of this class of writings on the minds of young, romantic wives and mothers? And what mean the testimonies of the police in London, and other large cities as to the influence of novels dramatised and introduced on the stage, in leading to burglaries, and murder?

Reader, shun this moral poison, have a due regard for your own intellect and heart, and for the best interests of society; read no book on which you cannot ask the Divine blessing, and carefully study those writings which lead to happiness and to God.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

GEMS WORTH SETTING.

To be a Christian is to give the heart an object, at once so great and so pure, that there is little danger of loving it too much, or loving it improperly. Religion, without destroying the feelings, controls and employs them,—and thus like the fabled transmuting power, turns all it touches into gold.

Worlds may die away, but Morality is as unchangeable as the God from whose mouth she proceeded. There is "a good old way" in morals, and I beseech you not to wander from it. Heaven gives us *bodily* instincts, and we are glad to profit from them; it gives us *moral* instincts, and we ought to abide by them. Do not substitute arithmetic for feeling, nor think things good only because you can number their excellencies, but because God, speaking in the heart, tells you that they are good.

I cannot spend my time in examining the thorns upon the hill of Zion, when I am mercifully permitted to gather its flowers. Come and let us look together at the goodly proportion, the majesty, the splendor of the temple, and listen to the promises of its mercy-seat, and leave others to pluck the few weeds which have sprung up in its courts.

As the term conscience finds a place in the Bible it should find a place in every system which pretends to govern the morals of men. We use it for feelings which the Chinese violates, when he exposes his child, and the Scythian, when he dines on his grandfather; for feelings which check ingratitude, which revolt against murder, which persuade to justice, which intimate the being of a God. Of these feelings we say—they are, with innumerable others like these, defined, simple, and intelligible,—invariable in the same circumstances, always at unity with themselves, and with the Word of God, and living alike in the breast of all mankind. We use the term conscience for feelings implanted by Jehovah, and instructed and governed by reason and revelation.

Let the mere philosopher skip like a mountain goat from star to star, until at last he reach the great luminary;—let all the planetary system pass before him, and let him understand all their mysteries;—let Nature stand confessed in luminous simplicity, and show those things which now she holds most dear, still there is an aching void; for though he sees a God without, he feels him not within;—still, like Alexander, though on a different occasion, he would weep tears of blood that there was not another world of science to explore. God only can make a man happy.

Unbelief begets vice, and vice begets spiritual ignorance; spiritual ignorance fosters all intemperance and license, as the last, produces a fretful and selfish impatience, which in its turn, chiding man and murmuring against God, begets a hardened ungodliness. Ungodliness, releasing itself from the supreme Parent, soon disowns the human brotherhood, and becomes inhumanity; and inhumanity spreads and deepens into an inveterate and absorbing selfishness, "hating and hateful," that "fears not God nor regards man," constructing for itself out of the wreck of the universe, a throne for the installation and apotheosis of its own consuming and destructive egotism. Philo.

REVIVAL IN CALIFORNIA.

From our Correspondent.

San Francisco, Aug. 23d, 1851.

Messrs. Editors,—After reading the many reports of robberies, murders, incendiarisms, lynch law hangings, &c., &c., which recent mails have borne to you from this Western city, how will your readers be prepared to learn of an *extensive revival of religion* in our midst? Of such it is my present purpose to write, for God in his mercy has appeared "for grace and salvation." Our pastor has just returned from a Baptist camp meeting, about five miles from San Jose, where the churches of Santa Clara and San Jose have been holding a protracted meeting for eight or ten days past.

A "Baptist camp meeting" may seem a new thing to many of our brethren at the East, and it certainly is new for California; but the want of a house sufficiently large to accommodate the congregation, and the lack of families at whose houses to entertain those who might attend from several miles distant, led the friends to decide upon a pleasant grove, upon the borders of a stream of good water, as the most desirable location where they might convene for such a series of meetings; and God has greatly blessed their efforts, and crowned the preaching with large success.

The meetings were commenced on Saturday, the 9th day of the present month, and so manifest were the tokens of the presence of the Divine Spirit, that what was designed for a "four days' meeting," was continued till the close of the second Sabbath. From a small beginning of forty or fifty, the congregations have increased to probably not far from two thousand on the closing Sabbath, and a deep and solemn interest has been manifested throughout the whole period.

At the early stage of the meeting, a young man was converted who had enjoyed early religious instruction at the East, but had entirely disregarded it here. He was the first to ask for prayer and religious conversation. At the close of the evening service, he arose, and, addressing himself to a large company of young men present, said, "You know me well; you have been with me and heard my profanity and blasphemy; you have been with me to the bar, and drank the intoxicating draught; you have been with me to the dance; but I can go with you in these no longer. We must now separate, unless you will go with me to the Saviour, for I must attend to my soul's salvation."

Another young man,—who had sought to comfort himself in the belief of universal salvation, but, failing here, had resorted to infidel writings, yet, not being able to deny the existence of God, he had become an avowed deist,—was induced by a pious friend to attend the meetings, though, as he said, he went rather with the hope of gaining some new weapon with which to fight Christianity. The preaching was sent home to his heart, and at the close of the service he sought the minister, to whom he freely related his history; and, after referring to his past career, he said, "The preaching and arguments you have used this afternoon, have convinced me that I am all wrong; I cannot remain where I am, and I want you to tell me just what I must do." After conversation and instruction, which would occupy too much space to detail, he was asked "if he was ready and willing to kneel down, and as a reasonable man, confess his sins to God, and ask his forgiveness, believing that Christ had died for just such sinners as he, and God, for Christ's sake, could and would forgive him";—if, further, "he was willing to do this, with the determination to endeavor, with the strength God might give him, to devote the remainder of his life to the service of God, leaving the matter of his pardon and salvation with God, to do with him as he saw fit." To these he answered that he felt he was willing, and with an overflowing heart he did kneel and offer a very fervent, earnest prayer. When he had ended, he asked the minister to pray, and he was followed by others, till the time for evening service arrived. At the close of this service he addressed the congregation, telling that he could not describe his feelings, but he did feel an evidence that God had forgiven him.

I might multiply instances, but they would only tend to show you that God's work in a religious revival is the same in California as elsewhere, and *that* work we have begun to witness.

One other case is of great interest. The wife of a prominent gentleman—a large landholder—who had formerly been a church member, but now very far backslidden, came forward for prayers; her husband was greatly displeased, and went and took her somewhat roughly by the arm, to lead her back. A few words passed between them in a low tone, and he was about leaving her, when she took his arm and endeavored to retain him there; he, however, succeeded in getting away, and left her. The Spirit of God was now at work *with him*, and ere the meeting closed, he was a penitent and a rejoicing convert. Last Monday evening he gathered his family together with his hired men, some eight or ten young men, and desired the minister to lead them in family worship. It was made a sort of social conference meeting. After remarks by the minister, one of the young men rose up and said, "None of you are aware of it, but I have been a professor of religion, yet here I have been as wicked as the evil one could have wished me to be; but I can live so no longer." The head of the family, too, told his young men he meant to lead a different life, "and I want you to help me; whenever you see me do anything wrong, tell me of it; but I want you to do more; I want you all to be Christians with me. *Come, let us all go to heaven together.*"

Thus far, twenty have been baptized upon profession of their faith in Christ, and several more stand ready. The meetings closed with the same encouraging indications that had marked their progress, and we may hope for much larger fruits to be gathered in. May God in great mercy grant it, and that this may be but the first of a copious outpouring of his Spirit upon this new State and population. A deep, calm and solemn feeling has pervaded the meetings, and the work has been manifestly of the Lord; to his name be the praise. Among the number baptized have been four husbands with their wives; and the youngest, a daughter of the landholder mentioned above, twelve years old. L.

PRAYERLESS MINISTERS.

In spite of all that we have enumerated; in spite of personable ability, official order, pulpit accomplishments, grave and decorous public devotion, force of utterance, animated feeling, scriptural topics, moral worth; in spite of these and other excellencies, there is one evil in the habits of these men, which, hidden as it is from the human eye, is real and deadly, and eats, "as doth a canker," into all they utter and all they do. They "do not prosper," and their flocks are "scattered," for they have become "brutish," and have "not sought the Lord. This, then, is the defect that poisons everything; they are not men of frequent, earnest, private devotion. They have great abilities, but they do not pray. They are ministers of Christ, according to outward order, but they do not pray. They are good, and, perhaps, even great preachers, but they do not pray. They are fervent, persuasive, convincing, but they do not pray. They may be zealous and enterprising, leaders in the movements of public activity, the first and foremost in popular excitement, frequent in their appeals, abundant in their labors, working zealously in various modes and in divers places, but they do not pray. They are men of integrity, purity, benevolence, but they do not pray. And this one thing their "restraining prayer," their not "calling upon God," their not "stirring up themselves to take hold of" Him, this, like the want of love in the Christian character, "stains the glory" of every thing else; it renders worthless their genius, talents, and acquisitions, obstructs their own spiritual prosperity; impedes their usefulness and blasts their success. Though a minister were an apostle, and did not pray, his "speech and his preaching" would not be "with the demonstration of the Spirit and of power." "Though he had the gift of prophecy, and understood all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though he had faith that could remove mountains," and did not pray, "he would be nothing." "Though he gave all his goods to feed the poor, and his body to be burnt," and did not pray, "it would profit him nothing." "though he spake with the tongues of men and of angels," and did not pray, he would be but "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." He might be "like unto one that hath a pleasant voice and a lovely song, and that plays well upon an instrument;" but the music of the lip and the hand only, will never charm away the evil spirit from Saul; nor can it have in it that Divine and life-giving harmony which "of stones can raise up children unto Abraham."—*The Closet and the Church by Rev. T. Binney.*

PERSON OF JOHN CALVIN.

Calvin was not of large stature; his complexion was pale, and rather brown; even to his last moments, his eyes were peculiarly bright, and indicative of his penetrating genius. He knew nothing of luxury in his outward life, but was fond of the greatest neatness, as became his thorough simplicity; his manner of living was so arranged, that he showed himself, equally averse to extravagance and parsimony; he took little nourishment, such being the weakness of his stomach, that, for many years, he contented himself with one meal a day. Of sleep he had almost none; his memory was incredible; he immediately recognized, after many years, those whom he had once seen; and when he had been interrupted for several hours, in some work about which he was employed, he could immediately resume and continue it, without reading again what he had before written. Of the numerous details connected with the business of his office, he never forgot even the most trifling, and this notwithstanding the incredible multitude of his affairs. His judgment was so acute and correct in regard to the most opposite concerns about which his advice was asked, that he often seemed to possess the gift of looking into the future. I never remember to have heard that any one who followed his counsel went wrong. He despised fine speaking, and was rather abrupt in his language; but he wrote admirably, and no theologian of his time expressed himself so clearly, so impressively and accurately as he, and yet he labored as much as any one of his cotemporaries, or of the fathers. For his fluency he was indebted to the several studies of his youth, and to the natural acuteness of his genius, which had been still further increased by the practice of dictation, so that proper and dignified expressions never failed him, whether he was writing or speaking. He never, in any wise, altered the doctrine which he first adopted, but remained true to the last—a thing which can be said of few theologians of this period.

Although nature had endowed Calvin with a dignified seriousness, both in manner and character, no one was more agreeable than he in ordinary conversation. He could bear, in a wonderful manner, with the failings of others, when they sprung from mere weakness; thus he never shamed any one by ill-timed reproofs, or discouraged a weak brother; while, on the other hand, he never spared or overlooked wilful sin. An enemy to all flattery, he hated dissimulation, especially every dishonest sentiment in reference to religion; he was therefore, as powerful and stormy an enemy to vices of this kind, as he was a devoted friend to truth, simplicity, and uprightness. His temperament was naturally choleric, and his active public life had tended greatly to increase this failing; but the Spirit of God had taught him so to moderate his anger, that no word ever escaped him unworthy of a righteous man. Still less did he ever commit aught unjust toward others. It was then only, indeed, when the question concerned religion, and when he had to contend against hardened sinners, that he allowed himself to be moved and excited beyond the bounds of moderation.—*Henry's "Life and Times of Calvin."*

POSITION OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN.

At a meeting of a Presbytery in New York, for the purpose of examining a candidate for ordination, the question, "Where do baptized children stand?" was proposed, among other questions, by a reverend divine of the Presbyterian sect. We quote the account that follows from the Philadelphia Chronicle:

"My brother where do the baptized children stand? Are they in the church, or out of the church, or what relation do they sustain to it?" The young candidate for the ministry looked puzzled and perplexed, and though just graduated from an institution of great celebrity for learning, and for critical theological acumen, and standing before the presbytery, "with all his blooming honors thick upon him," a question so intricate, so knotty, took him "all aback," as the sailors say, and he said nothing. As the question had been proposed, and there were some Baptists present, who were curious and ready to learn, one of the members of the presbytery arose, and said, in substance: The children were members of the church by the Abrahamic covenant, and, therefore, were suitable subjects of baptism. After endeavoring to substantiate and strengthen this position, for some time, by the usual arguments, he resumed his seat, and another took the floor. He could not agree with his brother that had just spoken; he thought that baptism admitted to the church, and without it, none could be members of the church. This position he defended with a good deal of zeal, and with arguments which he considered unanswerable. A third member of the presbytery then arose, and took a different view from either of his brethren that had spoken. The baptized children, he averred, were not members of the church, in either, or in any way; for, said he, we never treat them as such, do not commune with them, nor regard them as proper subjects of church discipline, nor have they a right to membership in the church while in an unregenerate state. Having established this position, by sound, biblical arguments, and an appeal to facts, he relinquished the floor to a fourth member, who, with great zeal arose, for he trembled for the safety of "the (Presbyterian) ark of God." He took different grounds from all that had spoken. The baptized children were members of the church, for our creed asserts it. We have published it to the world, that "the church consists of baptized believers, and their baptized children;" if we have not published a falsehood to the world, the question is settled. By this time the presbytery were in great excitement, and the moderator arose and said, "I wish the brother who proposed the question to the candidate would withdraw it, for it is a mooted question, that has not been yet satisfactorily answered."

THE GREAT CHANGE.

An Inward Change.—The change is not to take place upon the body, but a transforming process carried on in the mind by the eternal Spirit of God,—enlightening the understanding, softening the heart, giving remorse to the conscience for sin, that works repentance unto salvation, inspiring the mind with faith in Christ, sealing pardon on the conscience, attesting to the mind its adoption into the family of God, and so renewing, quickening, and invigorating all the moral powers of the mind, especially its views, inclinations, and tempers, as to make the man more influenced, morally considered, a new creature.—*Thomas Mollard.*

A Divine Change.—Regeneration does not come by the will of man. As gracious persons do not Regenerate themselves, so neither can they convey regenerating grace to others. If they could, a good master would regenerate every servant in his family; a good parent would regenerate every child of his; and a minister of the gospel would regenerate all that sit under his ministry. But they can do no more than pray, and use the means. God only can do the work. —*John Gill.*

A Glorious Change.—Conversion is the most glorious work of God. The creation of the sun is a very glorious work—when God first rolled him flaming along the sky, he scattered out golden blessings on every shore. The change in spring is very wonderful—when God makes the faded grass revive, the dead trees put out green leaves, and the flowers appear on the earth. But far more glorious and wonderful is the conversion of the soul! It is the creation of a sun that is to shine for eternity; it is the spring of the soul that shall know no winter—the planting of a tree that shall bloom with eternal beauty in the paradise of God!—*M'Cheyne.*

An Early Change.—The earlier the new birth the weightier will be the glory in the kingdom of God. Young ones regenerated and enable to bear hard against the temptation of their violent nature, shall have crowns set with more jewels,—they shall have an abundant entrance. The more violent the storms they encounter, the greater will be their glory. If there be any sorrow in heaven, it is because they were not sooner born, that they might have glorified God more on earth, who bestoweth such honor upon them in heaven.—*Stephen Charnock.*

An Improving Change.—Though thy grace be little for the present, yet it will grow for the future to a greater measure. The little grain of mustard-seed, the least of seeds, will in time grow up to a tree.—Grace is fitly compared to heaven, which is of spreading nature; to the cloud which the prophet's servant saw; and to the waters of the sanctuary, which did all increase. An infant of days, shall proceed by degrees till he become like the Ancient of days, perfect as his heavenly Father is perfect. Naturalists observe, that the seeds of the cypress-tree are very small, and yet of them proceeds a very high tree.—Such is the birth and growth of grace.—*C. Love.*

THE WORD OF GOD.

"A neglected Bible is the melancholy proof of a heart 'alienated from God.' For how can we have a spark of love to him, if that book, which is the full manifestation of his glory, be despised? And yet a superficial acquaintance with it is of no avail. If our ear were bored to the door of the sanctuary; 'if the words never departed from our eyes;' yet, except they were 'kept in the heart,' our religion would be a notion, not a principle; speculative, not practical; conviction, not love. Nor even here must they possess the mere threshold: let that be for the world. Let the word be 'kept in the midst of the heart:' here only can it be operative; for out of the heart are the issues of life. Here it becomes lively and substantial truth. Here, then, let a home be made for it—a consecrated sanctuary in the most honored chambers, 'in the midst of the heart.' This inhabitation of the word is a covenant promise—the test of our interest in the Lord and in his people. This 'keeping of the word' will be 'life to those that find it.' Vigorous and healthy will be the soul that feeds on this heavenly manna.—We shall not then bear our religion as our cross, as our cumbrous bondage: we shall not drag on in Christian duties as our chain. Godliness will be an element of joy: the functions will be free and lively; the spirit will feel a vital blow; the mind will be enriched with Divine wisdom; the heart will be established with gospel grace."—*C. Bridge's Comm. on Prov. iv.*

"O let our hearts obey
The gospel's glorious sound,
And all its fruits, from day to day,
Be in us and abound."

RELIGIOUS DECLENSION PROGRESSIVE.

Fatal declensions in religion are not ordinarily accomplished at once. The fearful descent is not passed over at a bound. The first step in the delusion is slight, scarcely perceptible. The next is greater, and the next greater, until Christian character is at length forfeited, and hope is gone. A young Christian—a recent convert, a recent professor of religion—with high hopes and animating prospects, begins, it may be, to neglect partially his secret devotions. His closet duties are from time to time omitted. Next he is found to neglect the stated meetings of the church.—Next the company and conversation of Christians are shunned, and the company of the ungodly is frequented. Next, you hear of him as mingling in some scene of pleasure and amusement, and it is not long, ordinarily, before this man can swear with the profane, and drink with the drunken, and laugh at the censures of the church, and set his brethren at defiance. How often has all this been acted over in the evangelical churches of our own country! How often, alas! have my own eyes seen it, and wept over it in secret places. —*Dr. Pond.*

COST OF MINISTERS.

In the United States, it is estimated that there are 16,682 preachers of the various Christian denominations. At an average salary of $375 each, the cost of the whole number would be about six millions of dollars. This, according to Dr. Todd's calculation, is but about half the cost of the 16,000 criminals in prison in the country. The heathen must pay very differently for their priests, since, at the lowest estimate, every thirtieth man among them is a priest; in many places, every twentieth, fifteenth, and even tenth man, for instance in Ava, the capital of Burmah in India.

In the different portions of the Christian church

the proportion is as follows: In the Roman Catholic church, one priest attends seventy souls; in the Greek church, there is one to one hundred and eighty; in the English Episcopal church one to 444; in other protestant countries, an average of one to one thousand. In Mohammedan countries, the proportion of the clergy to the other population is as one to one hundred and eleven. Accordingly, next to the heathen, the Roman Catholic priesthood is the most expensive of any in the world. That in Italy, at least, it is very costly, has been lately proved by an Italian priest. By this estimate, which is probably too low, the yearly income of the clergy of the Roman Catholic State church amounts to ten and a half millions of our money—a sum which is the interest of a capital of two hundred and ten and a quarter millions at five per cent., and this, too, among a people of but three millions of souls. According to this proportion, we should in the United States pay sixty-three millions instead of the six above mentioned. We should remember that the less we are taxed for preachers, the more we ought to bestow upon other Christian and philanthropic objects.

We translate the above facts from Dr. Schaff's Kirchenfreund.—*Christian Inquirer.*

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1851.

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.

It is an interesting and instructive fact, that from the earliest dawn of the Christian era the most important controversies respecting Christianity itself have been involved in what we now denominate "The Baptismal Question." In examining the history of our religion, we find that the first sound of disputation that breaks upon the ear, comes from the objectors against John's baptism. The delegation which was sent forth from the city of Jerusalem to question the herald of our Lord respecting his authority, made no opposition to him as a *preacher*, but as a *baptizer*; for when they saw him organizing "a people made ready for the Lord," by means of an outward rite, they pressed the inquiry, "Why baptizest thou, then, if thou be not that Messiah?" And when Jesus himself entered upon his public work, it was not his preaching that disturbed the Sanhedrim, so much as the intelligence that the number of his baptisms was rapidly increasing. The first signs of persecution sprang from this source; and as our Saviour saw the storm gathering, he receded before it from Judea into Galilee. (John 4: 1—3.) In those days the progress of pure Christianity was measured by the number of baptisms; for the baptismal vow of allegiance to Christ was administered to none except on the ground of avowed conviction and personal faith.

Throughout the apostolic age the same state of things prevailed. Paul always addressed the churches as being composed of those who had received baptism on a profession of faith, and could say to all, "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ; and if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." After the apostolic age, one of the first indications of "the grand apostasy" is found in the fact that the sign was substituted for the thing signified, and baptism was called regeneration. As a consequence of that corruption, the rite was applied to the sick and dying, and finally, to infants. As a consequence of the same corruption, the modes of administration were mollified to meet emergencies. From that early period down to the present day, the contest between the friends of evangelical religion on the one hand, and the friends of a sacramental religion on the other, has been connected with the subject of baptism. The doctrine of baptismal regeneration has been spread over every country of Europe, has been taught as a *Catholic* doctrine, has infected the whole realm of Lutheran Protestantism, and is at this hour convulsing to its centre the Established Church of England. In America the baptismal question is discussed with a degree of interest unsurpassed at any previous period; an interest which is destined to increase in depth and force so long as the controversies awakened by popery and traditionism shall urge the public mind to a closer study of the nature of Christianity and the true principles of a church constitution.

These remarks have been suggested by the reception of a small volume, containing 194 pages, fresh from the press of Gould & Lincoln, entitled, "The Design of Baptism, viewed in its Relation to the Christian Life. By Irah Chase, D. D. With an Appendix; to which are added several Articles occasioned by Dr. Robinson's Lexicon of the New Testament, and the Dogma of Baptismal Regeneration." The publication is timely, and is adapted not only to meet the wants of the general reader, but also to aid the researches of the scholar who would carry an investigation up to the very fountains of knowledge. The discourse of Dr. Chase comes from one who, as it seems to us, occupies the very point of view which was held by Paul himself when he drew from the design of baptism an argument for a holy life. The article which follows, from the same pen, on the oft-quoted phrase of Irenæus, touching "the little ones regenerated unto God," disarms that phrase of its power to furnish any support to infant baptism. It was first published in the Bibliotheca Sacra, and will stand the test of the closest criticism. This article is followed by a third, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Ripley, of Newton, containing a candid and scholar-like criticism on Dr. Robinson's Lexicon of the New Testament, showing that the first definition which that Lexicon offers of the Greek word *baptizo*, is unsupported by the very authorities cited in its behalf, and is contrary to the highest philological authorities of modern times. The fourth article is in the form of a letter from Rev. G. W. Samson, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., on "The Sufficiency of Water for Baptizing, at Jerusalem and elsewhere in Palestine." Mr. Samson's travels and researches in Palestine impart to his contribution on this subject a special value. The fifth article is from Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, D. D., being "A brief Statement of the best Established Results at which Biblical Interpreters have arrived respecting Infant Baptism." In the field of biblical criticism Dr. Hackett has, probably, no superior in this country; and he has shown that in relation to infant baptism, his views are in harmony with those of the leading critics of Europe. He has given us the testimonies of their scholarship; testimonies the more valuable because they have been furnished by men who were connected with churches that practise infant baptism. The last contribution to the volume is from Dr. Chase, on the Dogma of Baptismal Regeneration. He shows that the leaven of this poisonous error pervades not only the creed of the Romish church, but also the Augsburg or Lutheran confession of faith; the Helvetic or Swiss confessions; the Genevan Catechism; the French Reformed confession; the Heidelberg Catechism; the Scotch confession, and the thirty-nine articles and formularies of the Church of England. It is impossible for us to contemplate this panoramic view of the realm of baptismal heresy, without feeling sick at heart to see the extent to which this deadly corruption of Christianity hath obtained, and without feeling anew the moral dignity of that mission which the great Head of the church hath entrusted to those who are striving to keep and transmit his ordinances as he delivered them unto us. Our adversaries are many; inveterate prejudices, hallowed by the seeming sacredness of antiquity, are opposed to us; but "Great is the truth; all things shake and tremble at it;" and greater is He that is for us than all that are against us.

In the behalf of many we thank the gentlemen who have given to us this volume. They have wrought a good work. They have not labored in vain. The fruits will be garnered in due time. May they live to accomplish yet more in the same field! They are toiling in the service of evangelical Christianity.—The baptismal controversy is, in effect, a conflict of the very principles that agitated the churches in the time of the apostle Paul. There was then developed a tendency to place the Christian church on the basis of Judaism, and to continue the rite of circumcision as the sign of that Judaism. The epistles of Paul are full of earnest protests against this; yet the tendency, against which he warred to the last, has widely prevailed in Christendom. To all intents and purposes the ordinance of circumcision is still maintained in the Christian church, under the name of infant baptism; for this rite is upheld as a substitute for circumcision, as a seal of the same covenant, as being rightfully applied to the same subjects, and as answering the same ends. In its essential element it is the Pharisaism of the Christian era, which confronted Paul at Antioch, which was kept at bay by the council of apostles at Jerusalem, which revived and triumphed after the apostles left the earth. Throughout all Europe it has found a congenial soil, and has brought forth the fruits of the ancient Pharisaism; a religion of mere sacraments, the legal union of the church and the world, a dead formalism and a persecuting spirit.

To put the vital, spiritual religion of Jesus of Nazareth into such a system, is an impossibility. "No man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the bottles break and the wine runneth out." In proportion as a simple, evangelical Christianity is spread abroad among the people, these Judaistic church systems must be convulsed and broken. The pure doctrine of justification by a *personal* faith in a divine Saviour, faithfully preached in the world and believed by the people, is practically at war with the fundamental elements of the pedobaptist theory. What though good and skilful men may try their hand at modifying that theory so as to suit modern exigencies! The effort will be in vain. It has been tried again and again without effect, except failure and disaster. If a man "put new cloth unto an old garment, that which is put in to fill it up" may appear well for a while, but at last "the rent is made worse." There are some seeds of which the harvest is long in coming; but "what men sow, that shall they reap." If in the soil of the church they sow Pharisaic elements, they will gather Pharisaic fruits. If Christians will bring their children into the membership of the church by a Judaistic ordinance, on the ground of a natural birthright, it will appear in the issue that "grace does not run in the blood," that "the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God," and that "only they who are of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham."

THE LAW OF TREASON.

In all popular governments, the opposing tendencies of things are towards an undue centralization, and an undue dissemination, of power. The effect of either of these, if permitted to reach a certain point, is equally fatal to constitutional liberty. One becomes the methodical despotism of the few; the other the tyrannous anarchy of the many. It is in a well ordered antagonism between these two tendencies, that they are made to play a beautiful and harmonious part in the work of government. Every true citizen will seek in the first place to comprehend the precise import of the Constitution, and then watch faithfully to detect and thwart any perceptible encroachment which either of these tendencies may have made upon the other, and consequently upon the Constitution itself.

Now, it seems to us that, at this moment, the predominating tendency of things is towards an undue centralization of power. The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the form it was made to assume, as thousands and thousands of the most loyal and intelligent men of our land verily believe, was a rash, if not a flagitious experiment upon the elasticity of that Constitution we all venerate. Beyond all doubt, it went a great way in destroying the healthful equality which ought ever to be preserved between those opposing tendencies in administrative action. It was a forward step, of no mere lilliputian compass, towards a concentration of authority in few hands, which is not to be contemplated without uneasiness. But alarming as this step was, we fear it was but the forerunner of a stride still more gigantic against what have been understood to be the principles of the Constitution.

By the recent charge of an eminent Judge of the U. S. District Court, given to the grand jury in the Christiana rescue and murder cases, the law of treason has received a far more latitudinarian construction than it has been our lot to meet with in the books. In the Constitution, we have been in the habit of reading, that "Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Judge Kane, however, reads the Constitution with a much freer eye, and finds treason to mean not *only* a *levying of war* against *them*,—the United States, the sovereignty of the nation, including its entire organization and its totality of laws,—but *also* a combination, a conspiracy, a riot, to resist a particular law, or rather a process of law. This, to our apprehension, lets down the dignity of treason, which all nations deem *the* great crime, something more than a peg. It degrades it to the level of a row. By this free interpretation, Benedict Arnold, instead of occupying a solitary niche in the temple of infamy, finds himself in the goodly company of just such miscreants as knock down marshals, and throw snuff in the eyes of judges.

It may be that Judge Kane is right. Perhaps, in proper deference to one who holds a position of such eminence, we ought not to intimate a possibility that he may be wrong. However that may be, it cannot but strike every good citizen, who has a dread of too great a centralization of power in the Federal head, it seems to us, that the latitudinarianism of his construction of the law of treason is somewhat original, to say the least. Should those individuals who have been arrested for aiding and abetting in the Christiana rescues and murders, or for perpetrating the offences directly themselves, and who now lie in prison on charges of treason,—should they escape the penalty of law, it may all be in consequence of a conviction on the part of the jury, that a gathering together of men, for the purpose of shooting down the officers who come to execute a process, is a combination, not to levy war against the sovereignty of the United States, but to perpetrate the crime of murder.

THE MAGYAR STATESMAN.

We are not aware that the friends of this eminent civilian have ever placed practical military leadership among the constituents of his greatness. He comes not before the world for its admiration as a hero of the battle-field. He presents no laurels won at the head of armies, or in the hand to hand conflict, or as the conductor of a siege. And yet it is probable that no man ever displayed a more thoroughly strategic intuition, comprehensiveness, and power, than did this same unmilitary civilian throughout the once hopeful struggle of his country for liberty. The grand combination which was at the first mathematically perfected, so as to make the overthrow of Austrian tyranny as certain as any event contingent upon the chances of war could be made, is conceded to have been the work of his mind. Every movement of the army in detail, whether in the region watered by the Danube, on the plains frowned upon by the Carpathians, at the upper sources of the Theiss, or along the borders of Transylvania, or at least every movement that was susceptible of previous calculation, sprang more or less directly from his masterly forethought, and quick perception. Austria alone never could have disturbed the wonderful harmonies of his field combinations, nor could she ever have counter-worked to any profit the subtlety of his plans. In fact, success had crowned the efforts of the Hungarians. Austria was already beaten back from her strongholds on the Danube. The iron heels of her war-horses had nearly ceased to clatter on the soil of the coveted empire. Had the Cossacks of the North been kept back, Austria at this moment would have been a dependency of Hungary.

Not then as a military hero is Kossuth honored. Many of the elements that go to make up such a character were his, it is certain; but higher than the highest attributes of a genius for war were his. As a statesman, he was gifted with all the noblest qualities of a patriot and a philanthropist. He was actuated by the same aspirations that enabled our own Statesman of the Revolution to bear himself so heroically through all the dark days of that eventful epoch, and to move through its days of bursting prosperity with so much amenity, dignity, simplicity, and mark, with no hope but for the happiness of the country he had saved, under God, and with no ambition but to serve her faithfully to the end. Could the Magyars have been shielded from the armies of Russia, Kossuth would have given to Hungary, and eventually to Europe, a realization of that well-defined liberty which we, upon this continent, know well how to prize.

With such views of the merits of the illustrious Hungarian, and they are the freely expressed views of all liberal minds in every part of the world, not even excepting the dominions of the Sultan, we exult in the prospect that awaits his advent upon our shores. Public sentiment has been sufficiently made known to satisfy us that the universal voice will be one of spontaneous and hearty greeting. The highest executive officer of the nation has already initiated the mode of reception he will receive officially, and arrangements are made in the city to which he is coming to give him an American welcome to the land he would take as a model for his own in all that pertains to free government, freedom of conscience, and free, universal education. In all this, we rejoice. It is right—nay, it is a duty, to take so fitting an occasion, and so fitting a personage, and say to the crowned heads of Northern Europe, that we do homage to the spirit which seeks the exaltation of humanity in the sphere marked out by Providence, and that we honor the man who to that spirit is ever ready to sacrifice himself.

AUTUMN.

In many respects, October is the most noteworthy month in the year. Now it is that the fruition of God's blessings upon the industry of the husbandman is coming upon the land. In New England, perhaps above all places, are we taught to realize the bounties of Providence, because they are only given to us as the reward of severe toil. No tropical climate lavishes upon our hands the fruits of the earth spontaneously. What is gathered into our barns and granaries has only found its way to maturity through the sweat of our brows. Labor, often of the hardest kind, has been imposed upon us as a necessity. Especially is this so with the husbandman. He gets up early and goes into his fields, and there toils through the day, and goes to his rest at night with a wearied body and heavy eyelids. Yet, out of this necessity, God has enabled us to draw the means of more pure happiness than perhaps could have been directly vouchsafed, placed as we are in a fallen condition. Independent of the life-giving impulses of religion, it is certain that well-directed, hopeful labor, if prompted and sustained by a right motive, is the best incentive that could have been devised to urge man back again into that divine image in which he was originally made. Labor carries with it all the action which physical health requires, and inevitably prepares the soul for higher thoughts, and the heart for better things. No one can be at ease for any length of time without the aliment of labor. It is the essential element of his very existence. Food and clothing cannot keep him vigorous and warm, nor can tonics and medicines restore lost physical powers, if he avoids the hard, but ever pleasurable and dignified pursuits of honest labor. Tilling the soil, to one capable of appreciating the promises of the seasons, and susceptible of a child-like spirit of confidence in the goodness of his Heavenly Father, is a source of happiness the whole year round. And when the autumn comes with its golden grain, its matured vegetation, its mellow fruits, its accumulated flocks and herds, and its pleasant faces, cold and flinty must be the heart that does not bound into a new and grateful life over the realization of all its hopes of the year. At this season—in this very beautiful month of October, when the red leaves give only a brighter glow to the scenes of enchantment every where visible—God seems to make himself particularly present in his works. The confidence placed in him months back, when the soil was turned up, and the seed were dropped in, is seen not to have been misplaced. The hopes of the spring-time, which were perhaps occasionally startled by the vicissitudes of summer, are now results before our eyes, and in our hands. Grateful, then, and wise, was it in our pious forefathers to set apart one day after the harvest in every year on which to thank God for the bounties of his overruling providence. Ungrateful, and unwise, as well as wicked, shall we be as a people blessed to satiety, if we ever pretermit the due observance of this ancestral jubilee.

THE VERMONT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

This Convention held its twenty-sixth anniversary at South Fairfax, on the first and second of the present month. By the politeness of Mr. Dunlap, the recently appointed superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, persons attending the Convention were carried out and back for fare one way, over the whole or any part of the line of this road. This liberal arrangement induced a good number of our brethren to make their way from the extreme south and east of the State to the place of meeting, which lies only one tier of towns east of our beautiful Lake Champlain, and about twenty miles from Canada line.

Those who had never before visited northern and western Vermont, became quite enthusiastic in passing along the fertile valley of our lake. They were not expecting to find so much wealth, and thrift, and charming scenery in this northern section of our State.

Arriving at Burlington, in a company of some sixteen, a little before night, notice was immediately circulated that there would be a meeting at the Baptist meeting-house in the evening. Assembling at the hour of appointment, we found a pleasant congregation had convened, and were addressed in a profitable train of remarks by Rev. Joseph Freeman, followed by Rev. Mr. Wilson, agent of the Missionary Union. This had been Bro. Wilson's first visit to Vermont, but we hope it may not be his last. In the meetings he has attended, his preaching and addresses have been of the most stirring and effective character.

By Tuesday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, enough brethren, on their way to the Convention, had arrived at Burlington, nearly to fill one car. Though arrangements had not yet been completed for carrying from Burlington and back for one fare, on the Vermont Central railroad, when it was seen how many were on the ground, this privilege was promptly and generously granted, and, as was meet, before we separated at Fairfax, a unanimous vote of thanks to both railroad companies was passed by the Board of the Convention.

The place of meeting lies four miles from the line of the Vermont Central railroad, and the friends in Fairfax furnished teams gratuitously, to convey probably not less than one hundred persons this distance twice over.

Nor is this the only proof that they are a people who devise liberal things. It afforded many of us in attendance no ordinary pleasure, to find, in so rural a district, so commodious and beautiful a house of worship, with so efficient and prosperous a church. The house, though erected only two years ago, and then supposed to be quite as large as necessary, has recently been considerably enlarged, on account of the increasing demand for room; and not only *re-painted* where painted before, but beautifully frescoed. In the history of this church during the last few years, we have an example of what can be done by the persevering labors of a faithful pastor when attended by the Divine blessing.

At the appointed hour the Convention assembled, and after accustomed services, listened to the opening sermon, by Rev. J. C. Foster, of Brattleboro'. It was founded on Gal. 6: 9—"Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." The sentiment which the preacher announced as his theme, was Undiscouraged Perseverance in Duty. In dwelling upon and illustrating his theme, both the discouragements and the encouragements to "faithful continuance in well-doing" were considered. The causes of weariness and fainting mentioned were four.

1. The greatness of the work to be accomplished. It was of costly preparation. To *open* the field of Christian effort required the agony of the garden, and the blood of the cross. The prosecution of this work requires arduous labors. The chief requirement of this work is, the application of the truth of God to the hearts and consciences of men, in connection with the institutions of the gospel. In every department of the wide field much remains to be done, and the mind becomes oppressed with the vastness of the results which are yet to be secured.

2. Another cause of discouragement and fainting is, the *fewness* of the laborers. In our own State there are, at the present time, forty Baptist churches destitute of pastors. What is true of Vermont, finds a parallel in other New England States; to say nothing of the mighty West and of the entire heathen world. And while the *demand* is increasing, the *supply* is diminishing.

3. The want of true Christian fidelity on the part of those claiming to be fellow-helpers in the work, is another cause of weariness and fainting.

4. Also the want of immediate and apparent success. The results of Christian labor are often long delayed. To illustrate this point, pertinent and affecting cases were cited.

The preacher next considered the *encouragements* to Christian labor, under two heads, viz.:

1. The *nature* of this work. It is "well-doing."

2. The *certainty* of ultimate success. "In due season we shall reap, if we faint not." The history of the church furnishes abundant illustrations, showing that His promise never fails. It has no exceptions.

Such is a brief and imperfect outline of the discourse, which was well conceived, timely, and eminently adapted to do good.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Hon. J. D. Farnsworth, Moderator, Rev. H. Fletcher, Clerk, and Rev. J. C. Foster, Assistant Clerk. Our venerable Moderator, now about eighty years of age, presided over our deliberations with his customary dignity and ease. All our business matters, both in the Convention and in the Board, were conducted with great unanimity. The devotional exercises were characterized with spirituality and life. Reports of committees appointed one year ago, on the several great objects of Christian enterprise and benevolence, were presented during the session, and were followed by addresses.

Dr. E. B. Smith presented an excellent written address, on the subject of Ministerial Education, which elicited pertinent remarks from several present. On the second day, Rev. J. W. Parker presented additional remarks on the subject, and made some statements with regard to the history and present wants of the Newton Institution. The cause of home missions was presented by Rev. O. Tracy; that of foreign missions by Messrs. Eddy, Parker and Wilson. Rev. I. Keach was present to advocate the Bible cause.

The claims of the Convention were presented by Bro. M. G. Hodge, who has acted with good success as our agent, during a portion of the past year. It is encouraging to find the means of the Convention annually increasing. This year our appropriations have been about eighteen hundred dollars; and it was found that the funds in the treasury were sufficient to meet the orders given, abating a very few dollars.—For the year to come the Board have already voted appropriations, mostly to feeble churches imploring our aid, to the amount of about two thousand dollars. We could hardly be reconciled to the removal of our late esteemed and efficient agent to the "Empire State," were it not that we have been so happy as to secure for the year to come, Rev. A. Jones, a native of our Mountain State, but for some years a resident in Maine, to fill the place. His known efficiency and success as an agent for missions, together with his knowledge of the field, lead us to anticipate yet increased interest and enlarged contributions. May the great Head of the church smile upon our efforts, and bless all our churches during the coming year.

A NATIVE VERMONTER.

THE OLD COLONY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Held its twenty-ninth anniversary Wednesday and Thursday, October 1st and 2d, with the Baptist church in North Bridgewater. The opening sermon, marked throughout by the richness of evangelical truth and the freshness of Christian experience, was preached by Rev. C. T. Tucker, of North Marshfield, from Col. 3: 11—"Christ is all and in all."

The Association was organized by the choice of Rev. J. Aldrich, Moderator; Rev. T. E. Keely, Clerk; and Rev. J. Andem, Assistant Clerk. The letters, though they furnished less cheering intelligence of conversions and baptisms than in the preceding year, indicated the prevalence in the churches, of harmony, steadfastness in the truth, love to the various objects of Christian benevolence, and desires for the Spirit's reviving presence and power. Several houses of worship have either undergone essential repairs, or been entirely rebuilt. Less of spiritual, but more of external prosperity than in some previous periods, appear to have marked the history of the past associational year. The reading of the letters was followed by a sermon from Rev. G. W. Bosworth, of Boston, on the Exaltation of Christ, and the Ends secured by his Exaltation,—a blessed theme and a good sermon.

The evening was occupied in exercises relating to the Sabbath schools connected with the churches of the Association. A well-prepared report, made up from the returns of the superintendents of the schools, was read, which was followed by addresses from Rev. Messrs. J. Blain, J. Aldrich and G. W. Bosworth, interspersed with singing and prayer. The meeting was one of interest, and could not have failed to impress all present with the great value and vital importance of Sabbath school instruction, both to the prosperity of the churches and the security of all that is good in human society.

Thursday morning, the ordinary business of the Association being completed, and the leading causes of Christian benevolence having been noticed by resolutions and addresses commending them to the confidence, the patronage and prayers of the churches, Rev. J. Blain, of Charlestown, preached a sermon on the words, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." The theme, so unlike the one with which the exercises of the session were introduced, was eminently fitted to magnify the merit of a Saviour, and render more impressive and precious the truth that Christ is all.

The afternoon of the last day was occupied in conference and prayer. It was a season of sweet spiritual refreshment. The session was throughout exceedingly pleasant. The attendance of the choir contributed much to the pleasure of the meetings. Perfect harmony marked all the doings of the body. From first to last not one dissonant word was heard. An observer looking on could but have felt the force and beauty of the words—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" In parting, all felt the appropriateness of joining in that sweet hymn,

"From whence doth this union arise?"

All parted feeling, it is believed, a stronger love one to another, and a deepened interest, most certainly, in the prosperity of the church and people to whose homes and hearts they had received so warm a welcome.

Of this church it would not be improper to say, that it was organized a little less than two years since. Their beautiful chapel has been completed and neatly furnished within the last year. Like the villages around, bearing evident marks of industrial enterprise and thrift, this infant church has thus far been characterized by a most delightful spirit of Christian enterprise as well as of unity. The idea seems to have been early and thoroughly incorporated among them, that the constitution of the church is but a means to a high and holy end—*to glorify Christ and to do good.* So may it ever be.

A.

MEETING OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York met in their forty-fourth annual session at Elmira, on the 8th of October. A very large delegation was present. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. L. Wright, of Fayetteville, Onondaga co. from 2 Cor. 9: 22. Theme, "The Salvation of Men the true Aim of the Church." It was as might have been expected from the character of the man, a good gospel sermon. The Convention organized by choosing Rev. I. Westcott of New York, Moderator, and Rev. C. N. Chandler of Brockport, and Rev. H. Stanwood of Fairport, Clerks.

The annual report of the Board was presented by its Secretary, Rev. C. P. Sheldon. We gathered from it the following statistics: there had been performed by the missionaries of the Convention 38 years and 42 weeks labor; 5315 sermons preached; 8341 pastoral visits made; 2487 prayer and social meetings attended; 223 baptized; 115 stations occupied; 2690 scholars in Sabbath schools; and 6750 volumes in their libraries. Several of the churches under the patronage of the Convention have been blessed with revivals. During the year there have been organized in the State 8 Baptist churches; 13 new houses of public worship have been opened; 30 ministers have been ordained; and 7 have died.

Rev. T. O. Lincoln of Utica moved the adoption of the report of the Board accompanied with interesting remarks upon the past history of the Convention and the causes of its abundant success.

After the reception of the Treasurer's report which showed that the receipts during the year had been $7,301,10, there was delivered an exceedingly able and interesting address, [our correspondent does not say by whom,] on the destitution of the eastern portion of the State, showing in a forcible light an alarming destitution, greater by far in proportion to the population, than in the western portion of the State. The proportion of membership to the population, was shown to be less than it was several years since.—This is not only true of our own denomination, but of evangelical denominations generally. But I doubt not the whole address will be published. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Angier of Cato, in some excellent remarks on the relation of the Convention to our other benevolent organizations and enterprises.

Rev. M. J. Rhees of Williamsburg also made a brief and able address, touching the past doings and future prospects of the Convention.

On the second day considerable discussion was had upon a proposition to change the constitution of the Convention, but all was ultimately and harmoniously arranged.

A proposition was adopted to raise in the ensuing year $25,000 for the objects of the Convention. Whether the sum will be raised may be a matter of doubt, but that the amount is needed, is beyond a question.

The meeting was a large, interesting, and profitable one.

SAMEKH.

MONTREAL ASSOCIATION.

The ninth anniversary of this body was held Sept. 26 and 27, with the Baptist church in St. Armand, C. E. With the exception of the church in Montreal, it is composed of eight small churches along the northern border of Vt. and N. H., from Lake Champlain to Maine. During the year, 33 have been baptized. The number of Baptists north and east of the New England States and the Ottawa, including the church at Quebec and the Grand Ligne Mission churches, will not exceed 600. These latter churches have been unanimously requested to join the Association. Rev. F. N. Jersey was chosen Moderator, and sermons were preached by Rev. Messrs. Gillies, Merriam, and Chase, and Spalding. The Montreal Bible Society auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was represented and advocated by the agent, Rev. J. Green. Foreign and Home Missions and Sabbath Schools were presented and their claims urged by the delegates, both ministers and laymen.—Among the resolutions was one recommending in view of the numerous advantages to be derived from a periodical, that the Watchman and Reflector as a substantial weekly medium of religious intelligence, be liberally sustained. An early day was appointed for united humiliation for sin, and for supplication that the Great Head of the church may again visit our churches, and witness their triumphs in the out-pouring of his Spirit.

The Grand Ligne Mission is quietly but surely advancing in its good work. In its corps of devoted missionaries, and in its ably conducted and well sustained paper, the *Semeur Canadien*, it is the most efficient organization against Romanism, in this its strongest hold under an Anglo-Saxon government in the world.

The week succeeding the Association, the Vermont State Convention met at Fairfax, a quiet town on the Lamoille, not far from the base of Mansfield, the highest peak of the Green Mountain range. The delegates and strangers were cordially welcomed, and the beautiful place of worship was filled with those who came up to the annual gathering. A fraternal and an earnest spirit characterized the meetings of the Convention, and though many churches have lost their visibility, yet the Vermont Baptists are manfully coping not only with the strong Congregational influences which surround them, but with sin and error in all their forms.

F.

WORSE AND WORSE IN CALIFORNIA.

Lynch law has regained the ascendancy in California, much to our astonishment, and in so doing has put itself in position to defy the authorities of State and municipality. In fact, the Committee of Vigilance have set up a sovereignty of their own, which they call upon the executive, the judiciary, and ministerial officers, to obey and respect. At San Francisco, but a short time before the last steamer left, two notorious criminals were in the hands of the Committee, soon to be dealt with according to "the code." The Superior court issued a habeas corpus, and the sheriff went to the rooms of the Committee, and got legal possession of the two men. This, in the language of the day there, was stigmatized as a *rescue* of the prisoners from their proper keepers by the constituted authorities! *To the rescue*, was the shout from the Committee rooms, and the multitude gathered, and filled the streets, and invaded the place of law, and got the miserable villains back to the prison whence they had been taken on the habeas corpus. This done, with no police or other force able or willing to prevent it, preparations were made forthwith to hang the men in the Committee rooms. All the particulars of the execution are given with a minuteness that shows how morbid and depraved the appetite of the populace has grown for blood. "From every ward in the city," says the Alta California, "and from the most remote suburban parts within the sound of the Vigilance bell, people came flocking, breathless and excited, to the scene of execution. The streets presented a scene of furious, mad disorder. Living masses surged down the byways, through the thoroughfares, and over the planked roads, until the tramp and roar of the multitude sounded like the beating of the ocean waves upon a stormy shore." Twelve minutes after the first bell-alarm was given, members of the Committee appeared at one of their doors, when the cry went up from the street, from house-tops, from lumber-piles, and from windows—"Hang them up!"—"Now and Here!" The Committee promised obedience, and closed the portal—*the ropes inside!* In about seventeen minutes from the moment of rescue, the doors were again thrown open, and the prisoners were exposed with the ropes about their necks. A shout rent the air, and the miserable victims were swung into eternity! The Alta California thus concludes its comment upon the proceedings of this day of terror:

"But this is a dreadful storm! If we did not know the ship, the crew and the passengers, we might despair of our reaching port. As it is, we speak confidently. We feel that there is gloom around us, but there is nothing to alarm the honest and patriotic.—The guilty may, and ought to, flee before the gale of popular indignation; but it is through such trials that our voyage is ultimately to become a prosperous and fortunate one. Through the watches of the night of darkness which now surrounds us, there is a gentle voice whispering, 'Be firm, be calm, be just, and the welcome daylight will soon come!'"

But the half is not yet told. A like revolting scene was going on about the same time at Sacramento City. Three convicts were under sentence of execution by the regular authorities. The sentence was to be carried into effect on the 22d ult. The multitude poured into the city at an early hour from all points.—Soon it was announced that one of the three had received a reprieve from the Governor. The hour for execution arrived. The sheriff read the reprieve. Shouts went up from the crowd—"Hang the rascal!" "He's the worst of the lot!" "String him up!" "Lynch him!" The *Stark Guards* (we know not whether this is a military or police force) were out, but did nothing.—Robinson, the reprieved, was easily rescued, and taken to the grove, where was a scaffold—these *Guards* escorting the lynchers! At another spot, the execution of the other two men was soon over with, when the rush towards the grove became terrific. "Now for Robinson!" was the constantly swelling cry. Here is the finale:

"Rev. Mr. Benton offered up an exceedingly fervent and appropriate prayer on behalf of the prisoner, and Robinson himself knelt down, and invoked Heaven to have mercy on his soul, and to support his mother and sisters under the painful affliction which his dishonorable end would inflict upon them. He then rose, and with the utmost self-possession and firmness adjusted his clothes, bared his neck, and prepared to meet his fate. The fatal noose was adjusted, the President severed the rope, and the criminal dropped below the scaffold. The prisoner being a very powerful and muscular man, the fall did not kill him instantly, as in the case of the others, but his frame was convulsed, and his limbs moved for some moments after. He breathed for five moments, and then the body, after hanging for twenty minutes, was delivered to the undertaker, and decently interred, with those of the other prisoners, in the City Cemetery."

Such is the new prospect opened up for law and order in California. When this awful condition of things will end, God only knows. That the victims were guilty, is nothing. The law should be left to deal with them, or the ministers of the law be held to their constitutional responsibility. If the acting Governor had shown himself remiss, an election then over had placed a successor in his seat. The new executive should have been tested, before another such resort as this. But it does little good for us at this distance to reason upon contingencies on the Pacific. May God eventually bring great good out of this great evil!

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

At the second anniversary of this institution, to which reference was made in our last number, the following was submitted as an abstract of the Treasurer's Report:

Balance on hand last year,	$4,061 69
Received,	10,433 98
Paid for printing reports, &c.,	$1,001 45
Room rent, &c.,	419 77
Salaries and agencies,	4,384 15
Cor. Secretary and assistant,	1,800 00
For Karen Scriptures,	1,000 00
To Eng. Bap. Miss. Union for India,	1,000 00
For operations in France,	496 27
Revision of the English Bible,	168 61
Contingent expenses,	164 05
Leaving a balance on hand of	$4,071 77

The Union has been in existence a little less than sixteen months. During this time it has raised in cash over $15,000, and obtained in subscriptions for life-memberships and directorships, over and above all that has been paid in, nearly $30,000.

Within the last year it has appropriated $1,000 for printing and circulating the Karen Scriptures through the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1,000 for the versions in India through the English Missionary Society, $1,000 for the correction of the French Scriptures, and various smaller sums for that of the English Scriptures.

The attention of the Board has been more particularly devoted through the year to three languages most extensively spoken throughout the world—the Spanish, French, and English.

Negotiations are in progress to publish the New Testament revised, in each of these languages. From all that can be gathered of the operations of the Union thus far, the fact is made sufficiently clear that its work is to revise, rather than to circulate, the Scriptures. It will be seen from the foregoing tabular statement that less than $3,000 have been paid for revising and circulating the Bible, while for salaries and agencies we have put down, $4,384 15, besides $1,800 paid Mr. Wyckoff, the Corresponding Secretary, and his assistant, and $1,00145, for printing reports, &c. Are such matters as the liberal Extra of the New York Chronicle included in this? The friction of this new machinery must have cost something, if over seven thousand dollars are required to be taken from ten, in order to provide and take care of the remainder.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

We have received a communication from the churches in Cassville, N. Y., and Wallingford, Vt., signed by the pastor of the former, and the clerk of the latter church, announcing to the public the withdrawal of the hand of fellowship from the Rev. F. Page, on account of his having avowed himself a Universalist. Mr. P. has been pastor of both these churches.

Rev. C. A. Fox has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in Binghampton, N. Y., and engaged in an agency for the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Mr. F. leaves the society in Binghampton in a flourishing condition.

We learn that Rev. E. Savage has tendered a resignation of his pastorate in Fitchburg, preparatory to enlisting in the service of the American Baptist Missionary Union. His field of labor will be Connecticut. The church in Fitchburg will lose a good pastor in Mr. S., and the Missionary Union will secure a valuable agent.

Convention of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—This body commenced its sessions on the 20th ult., at Wolfville. A number of sermons were preached during the anniversary. Foreign missions, the convention, the claims of education, in connection with Acadia College, all received special attention. An agency for the Convention was appointed. The impression, says the Christian Visitor, seemed to be universal that though the cost of an agency was to be regretted, yet it was indispensable to secure any proper amount of contribution from the churches for benevolent objects. Rev. G. F. Miles was earnestly solicited to accept the appointment, and a vote was unanimously adopted to that effect.

The committee on the state of religion in the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, reported through Rev. Dr. Cramp:

They observe that 845 persons were baptized in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, during the past year; of these 517 were added to five churches, in recent revivals; leaving 328 as the entire result of Christian labor in 109 churches. They observe, also, that 435 persons were baptized in New Brunswick during the year; 297 of whom were added to six churches, in which revivals had recently taken place, and that the remaining 138 were all the fruits of effort in 79 churches.

The number of churches in the three provinces is 193, containing about 16,000 members; of these, 1280 were baptized, last year, being nearly seven to each church. Taking the Associations separately, however, the proportions vary exceedingly—thus:

			Churches.	Baptized.	Each church.
Western Association,		N. S.,	36	526	14
Central	do.		33	78	between 2 and 3
Eastern	do.		45	241	5
Eastern	do.	N. B.,	40	170	4
Western	do.		39	306	nearly 8

The net increase in Nova Scotia is a little over 6 per cent.; In New Brunswick it is somewhat more than 7 per cent. In England and Wales, where Baptist principles have to struggle against opposing influences of great power, the increase during a similar period has been nearly 12 per cent. This is a grave fact, and demands serious consideration.

Religion in New Orleans.—The Christian Advocate published at New Orleans, has the following survey of the religious condition of that city. It will be seen that the Catholic influence is very great:

Notwithstanding, even to a passing observer, there has been a great change in the comparative influence and number of Protestants and Papists in the city, we still believe the Papists vastly, almost hopelessly, in the numerical majority. We were almost afraid to come to the count. During the past week, however, a reverend friend has been bold enough to do this work for us. We rely on his statistics, for he has gathered them up very laboriously and carefully. He has included, under New Orleans, the churches and members of its vicinity, also—Lafayatte, Algiers and Carrolton.

The following is his list:

	Communicants.	Chapels.
Presbyterians,	1000	7
Methodists whites 919, colored 1500	2416	9
Episcopalians,	644	6
Baptists, whites 100, colored, 500	60	2
Lutherans,	250	3
Christians, (or Cambellites,)	100	1
Congregationalists,	272	
Whole number of Protestants,	5282	28

Our informant inquired at head-quarters for the numerical force of the Catholics. The Archbishop first fixed the number at 65,000. But upon a closer definition of real, consistent, confessing Catholics (what Protestants call communicants,) he gave the number 9000.

And thus may be stated the comparative numerical strength of Protestants and Papists in New Orleans—the latter 9000 worship in chapels, and the former 5282 worship in twenty-eight chapels. To both these may be added 2500 Jews contributing to the synagogue. It is doubtful in which scale their influence may be counted.

This is encouraging. We sincerely hope the Protestants in New Orleans will fight against their common enemy, and not each other. They have a better work to do than contending and proselyting among themselves. Already they have done much; let them, united in a spirit of true Catholicity, go on to do more.

Missions among Western Indians.—It is said that in thirteen of the tribes of Indians in the West, missionaries of the various denominations are residing and laboring. The Sacs and Foxes are as yet without them—the latter tribe having repeatedly repelled all attempts to establish a mission among them. The Shawnees have three missions—one by the Baptists, one by the Methodists, and one by the Friends; the Wyandots have a Methodist missionary; the Delawares, a Methodist and a Baptist; the Muncies, one Moravian; the Stockbridges, one Methodist; the Pottawatamies, one Baptist and one Roman Catholic; the Kanzas, (or Caws,) one Methodist; the Peroias and Kaskaskias, one Baptist; the Weas and Piankashaws, one Baptist.

Agitation in Germany.—The new York Tribune has received from London the circular of what is called "The German Agitation Union, which has just been established in that city for the purpose of disseminating throughout Germany revolutionary pamphlets and other means of stirring up the people to a resistance against the despotism of their rulers. Among the names of those who sign the circular are the names of J. Ronge, and Dr. Franck. The following is given as the substance of the circular:

Under the name of "*The German Agitation Union of London*," a Society has been formed for the purpose of re-establishing the lawful rights of the German people, which were overthrown by a despotism as barbarous in its cruelty, and more lawless than that of Naples, and crushing with the same iron weight the whole of Italy and Hungary.

The Society will make use only of means of agitation within the limits of the laws of England.

The Society is not merely for discussion, but preeminently a working one.

Each of the members who have hitherto acceded to it, have undertaken to work in a special department of the business of agitation.

To prevent misconception or wilful misrepresentation, the Society declares distinctly that it has no pretention whatever to be a secret government of Germany.

The Society has entrusted Dr. Karl Tausenau, of Vienna, with its central direction, and has appointed him, with full power, to be its Representative and Agent in all its external business and negotiations.

In this connection, it will gratify those of our readers who took an interest in the letters of our German correspondent, to learn that Kinkel, the poet and republican, who was so long imprisoned, is now in the city of New York. His visit relates to the above movement.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Bunyan's Directing Works.—Christian Behavior; [illegible] by Life the Beauty of Christianity: The [illegible] and Exhortation to Unity and Peace. To which is added A Caution to Watch against Sin. By John Bunyan, author of Pilgrim's Progress. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

The present volume of Bunyan's Practical Works embraces those productions of the inimitable [illegible] designed to guide the Christian believer in the path of holiness. The treatises of which it is composed, [illegible] are unknown in this country, although of all Bunyan's Practical Works, they are the most directly and intensely practical. It is gratifying to believe, as we do, that the excellent works of Bunyan will soon be much more generally diffused and appreciated than they have heretofore been.

The Christian's Daily Treasury: A Religious Exercise for every Day in the Year. By Ebenezer Temple, Author of "The Domestic Altar," etc. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

It is pleasing to know that this Daily Treasury for the Christian has reached its second edition, and that it is now much improved in style and arrangement, and also by the introduction of two indices, one consisting of an alphabetical arrangement of subjects, and the other an index of texts.—The work is a useful one to every Christian.

Death-Bed Scenes; or, Dying with and without Religion. Designed to Illustrate the Power of Christianity. Edited by Davis W. Clark, D. D. New York: Lane & Scott.

It has been the aim of the author, in this book, to give a condensed view of the characters and lives of the numerous individuals whose closing scenes are here presented. His selection of striking and instructive examples has been made with care, from a very wide range. The work is divided into two parts; the first exhibits the close of a life of righteousness, the second, of a life of sin. Such a book, we trust, will be productive of good.

Woman and her Needs. By Mrs. E. Oakes Smith. New York: Fowlers & Wells.

The contents of this book were originally published in a series of articles in the New York Tribune, where they attracted much attention. The work is worthy of perusal.—For sale by Bela Marsh, Cornhill.

Christian Review.—The October number is one of [illegible] interest and value. The following are the articles: I. [illegible] Greece; by Prof. J. T. Champlin. II. Examination of Dr. Woods's Argument for Infant Baptism, from Ecclesiastical History; by Rev. H. J. Ripley, D. D. III. Beneficence [illegible] noblest Aim; Rev. G. B. Ide, D. D. IV. Objections to this Life as the only Period of Probation considered; by Rev. A. Hovey. V. Annexation of Louisiana; by Rev. J. M. Peck. VI. The Ultimate Supremacy of the Kingdom of Redemption; by Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D. VII. The Temporal Power of the Popes; or, Popery as a Politico-Ecclesiastical Institution; by Rev. J. Dowling, D. D. VIII. Notices of New Publications. IX. Intelligence.

☞ Redding & Co. have for sale "Poor Richard's Almanac for 1852, as written by Benjamin Franklin for the years 1739—1741."

The same firm have also for sale the "American Railway Guide for the United States for October."

☞ Harper & Brothers, New York, have just published a very tasty little book, entitled, "The Lily and the Bee: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. By Samuel Warren, F. R. S." It can be obtained in this city of Redding & Co., 8 State street.

Life of Dr. Judson.—In noticing, last week, the recently issued Life of Dr. Judson, we took the liberty of intimating the opinion that Mrs. Judson would not feel specially grateful for the offer to share its profits. We have since learned that she has declined to sanction that work, prepared as it was without consulting any member of the family, or accepting the proposed donation from the publishers.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A WEEK LATER.

Spain is trying, apparently, to embroil herself with this country on account of the Cuban affair, and in this she has the whole people with her; but we opine it will be a long while before the two nations go to war.

There is a lull in political excitement in England. This is the season when members of Parliament are on excursions of health or pleasure, or mingling with their constituents to give account of their stewardship.

The incomes of the future bishops of England, which are to commence as fast as present incumbents die, are for the see of Canterbury, £15,000; York and London, 10,000 each; Durham, 8,000; Winchester, 7,000; Gloucester and Bristol, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Lincoln, Oxford, Ripon, Salisbury, and Worcester, 5,000 each: Ely, 5,500; Carlisle, Chester, Litchfield, Norwich, Peterborough, 4,500 each; St. Asaph, Bangor, Chichester, Hereford, Llanoff, and Manchester, 4,200 each.

The American Minister's journey through Ireland is cordially welcomed by the people every where. The public authorities have received him with marked favor, getting up banquets, excursions, &c. His speeches on different occasions are given in the Irish papers. At the last accounts, he was on an excursion down the Shannon with the authorities and others of Limerick, and then he was to visit Killarney and Cork, stopping a night with Lord Monteagle.

There is no improvement of matters at Rome, the rigors of the papal government continuing unabated. New difficulties have arisen between the French and papal authorities. An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to destroy a group of the pope's adherents by means of an infernal machine.

The new Austrian loan works its way heavily. It is probable, if bankers were not wrought upon by their fears, that the loan would be an impossibility. A few millions have been forced out of trades people, commercial councils, and benevolent societies. Archduke Albrecht has been appointed Governor of Hungary. He is said to be an arrogant, revengeful, tyrannical official, who will make the iron rule in that unfortunate country yet more unbearable.

The government of Naples has been so nettled by Mr. Gladstone's disclosures of its outrages upon humanity, that it has felt compelled to get up a sort of explanation for home effect. The correspondent of the London Times writes that the official pamphlet will not efface the obloquy thrown by Mr. Gladstone's letters upon the administration of criminal justice in the Neapolitan dominions.

Serious disturbances are rumored in Asia Minor. The Armenian Christians, says a letter from Van, have raised the standard of revolt, and attacked the Mussulmans with considerable slaughter. The cause of the dispute is said to have been the adoption of bells by the Armenians.

The German Evangelical Church Union is in session at Elberfeld, having commenced on the 16th ult. From the first two days proceedings, we find that large numbers of warm and faithful pastors, professors, and others, have gathered from all parts of the "Father Land," intent on devising measures, and preparing a state of feeling, to give the religious movement a freer scope and purer development than it has yet received.

A meeting of the laymen of the Wesleyan denomination in England has voted to raise an annuity of not less than £100, nor more than £200 to be paid to Dr. Banting during his life, as a testimonial on his retiring from active service, and the same to Dr. Newton when he shall retire.

☞ The Corner Stone of the new Shawmut church, located at the corner of Suffolk street and Blackstone Square, was laid last week, with appropriate religious ceremonies. The church was founded in 1842, and has now nearly 150 members. The building to be

erected is to cost about $24,000, nearly all of which has been subscribed. Addresses were made by the pastor Rev. Mr. Foster, Rev. Dr. Beecher, Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Stone and Blagden. The corner stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Beecher, and beneath it were placed documents relating to the church, newspapers of the day, and statistics relative to the present condition of Boston.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The people of this priest-ridden State are again at their pastime or diversion of revolution. The seat of the uprising is on the Rio Grande, and it has already extended through the State of Tamaulipas, and threatens all the northern States of the confederacy. It was at Guerrero, in that State, where the *pronunciamento* took place, being signed by Don Ignacio Canalez, and other citizens of the place. Col. Don Jose Maria J. Carvajal commands the insurgent forces. His general orders make a stirring appeal, such as the Spanish language alone can furnish, to the "defenders of Mexican liberty, who, under any orders, swear to combat against tyrants."—This is dated near Camargo. A sharp fight is reported to have taken place in that city, between the insurgents and government troops, in which the former are said to have been victorious. Camargo is given to the victors. Matamoras, Reynosa, Mier, and other places, are stated to have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. Sixty government troops, it is said, with several officers, were killed at the battle of Camargo. The rising is now vigorous and extensive on both sides of the Rio Grande. Of course, all *revolutionary* movements south, as detailed by New Orleans papers, especially the Delta, from which the Tribune takes its news, must be taken with great allowance. There is no doubt serious trouble in Mexico, and *fillibusterism* will help it along. The whole Mexican Cabinet has resigned.

ANOTHER RAILROAD JUBILEE.

The Hudson River railroad, from New York to the North river, was formally opened on the 8th inst.—This, it is said, will bring Albany and New York within four or five hours of each other. The capital stock of the road is $4,000,000, of which all but about half a million has been taken. The total cost of the road and equipment to this time, is $6,666,000. Its total debt, funded and floating, is $3,700,000. It terminates at Greenbush. Thousands attended to witness the opening ceremonies. It was, in fact, say the New York papers, a gala day along the whole road. Gov. Hunt, Ex-Gov. Marcy, Hon. John C. Spencer, were present, and made speeches at the table, after the multitude of good things *physically* had disappeared.

POLITICAL.

Maj. Weightman, it is said, will certainly be elected delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

Reading, the Whig candidate for Governor of California, has undoubtedly been elected. The character of the new legislature is yet doubtful.

The Unionists of Georgia have gained a triumph over the Secessionists. Hon. Howell Cobb, Union, is elected Governor by a probable majority of 10 to 15000. The returns thus far show about three-fourths of the legislature to be of the same party. The Congressional delegation, when heard from, stood six Union to two Secession.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of Canada, had not been able to form a new Cabinet as late as the 7th inst.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, is mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Germans of Wisconsin are vigorously organizing themselves politically. They say they are Democrats, but shall support principles instead of parties, and vote only for men who are pledged to sustain the measures they deem most judicious.

L. J. Farwell is the Whig, and D. A. J. Upham the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. James Hughes is the Whig, Timothy Burns the Democratic, and B. B. Spaulding the Independent candidate for Lieut. Governor. Mr. Farwell is also on the Independent ticket for Governor.

The Tennessee Legislature is in session. Both branches of the organization are Whig. The Vermont Legislature is ditto.

The Free Soilers and Democrats of Worcester county have nominated a coalition ticket for Senators.

The President has recalled Consul Owen, from Havana on account of delinquency of duty towards the American prisoners when first captured.

Wm. M. Dickerman has been chosen Secretary of State of Vermont.

☞ Benjamin S. Corbett, a Baptist clergyman of Andover, was on Monday, at the Municipal Court, sentenced for forgery to five years in the State Prison, and three days' solitary confinement.

☞ The Richmond street church, Rev. Mr. Leavitt's, in Providence, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Disastrous Gale at Prince Edward's Island. The following despatch was obtained from Mr. Norton, Consul at Picton, by telegraph, for the Merchants' Exchange:

"No news yet from the western part of Prince Edward's Island. Over one hundred vessels have been lost on the north side, and the number of lives lost will probably exceed three hundred. Thirty vessels are piled together on the beach at Molpeque harbor.—Schooner Florence, and John, of Gloucester; Hannah Grant, of Newburyport; Lady, of Cohasset; O'Conner, of Hingham; Sarah Brooks, of Scituate, and Vulture, of Newburyport—are safe. I will give you full particulars to-morrow."

The Daily Advertiser says:—"We learn that Mr. W. F. Wade, of Ipswich, has left for Prince Edward's Island to look after the interests of underwriters on fishing and other vessels lost in this gale, which we presume was on the 21st of September. Some idea may be formed of the number of fishing vessels in that quarter by the following extract:

Souris, Sept. 17, 1851.—On the 1st of September a fleet of 93 American and 79 British mackerel fishing vessels anchored in Souris Roads, and on the 15th we were visited by a fleet of 219 fishermen. They report that there are at present about 400 sail, (British and American,) fishing mackerel on the coasts of this Island, the Magdalens, mouth of Baie de Chaleur and Cape Breton, north shore. I regret to add, that some of the disorderly of both nations made a considerable riot here, maltreated some of the inhabitants, and destroyed some property. It is a pity one of her Majesty's ships could not be spared to cruise specially on the above coasts during the months of August and September, as it effectually prevents any riots by the fishermen."

Latest accounts from the scene of the late disastrous shipwreck at Prince Edward's Island, report that the following vessels are ashore, but the crews are saved:

At Richibucto, sch. Traveller, of Newburyport; schs. Commerce, of Harwich, Powhattan, Golden Rule, and Constitution, of Gloucester; schs. Bloomfield, and Oscar Coles, of Boston; schs. Rival, and Nettle, of Truro; Mary Scotchborn, James, and Alms, of Newburyport; sch. Mount Hope, of Hingham; sch. Caledonia, of Portland; sch. Triumphant, of Cape Elizabeth; sch. Bangor, of Hingham; sch. Naiad Queen, of Cohasset; sch. Golden Grove, of Kennebec; sch. Dove, of Amesbury; sch. Henry Knox, of Cohasset; sch. Independence, of Newburyport; sch. Good Intent, of Newburyport.

The following are ashore, with all or a portion of their crews, lost:

Sch. Harriet Newell, of Harwich, *two drowned*; sch. Lyon, of Castine, *master, mate, and six hands lost*; schs. Forest, of Newburyport, and Mary Moulton, of Castine, *all hands lost*, namely:—William Page, Captain, of Newburyport, A. S. Manfield, Thomas Boden, Charles Knox, William Cann, Thomas Drown, Thomas Crush, Mitchell Taylor, Martin Hicks; schs. Flirt, of Gloucester, *fourteen of her crew lost*; sch. Franklin Dexter, of Harwich, *ten lives lost*; sch. Statesman, of Newburyport, *all lost*; sch. Hiram, of Boothbay, *six hands lost*.

The following are ashore, crews supposed to be saved:

Sch. Belle, of Dennis; sch. George, of Castine; sch. Garland, of Gloucester; sch. Lucy Pulsifer, of Gloucester; sch. Hickory, of Portland; sch. William, of Portland. The crews of the sch. Wanderer, and Belle of Beverly, are bound home.

This terrific disaster has thrown all the seaports in this State into most painful excitement. The port of Gloucester had 809 men on the coast of Prince Edward's Island, Newburyport, 725, Marblehead and other towns a proportionate number. We learn that several fishing vessels which were in the Bay of Chaleur when the gale commenced, cleared the land and have arrived safe at Cohasset and other places. The Traveller notices that the gale occurred on the 3d, 4th, and 5th October, the anniversary of the disastrous gale on George's Bank, in 1841, in which fifty fishermen from Truro, were lost. In that storm on the 4th, about an inch and a half of snow fell in Boston, but as was said, a foot in Berkshire county, three feet in Illinois, and two in Middletown, Conn., by the weight of which the trees, then in full leaf, were so much broken, that the signs of injury are yet evident.

An Incidental Result of Missionary Effort.—It is known to some of our readers, that there are now in this country several Armenian converts, who are learning some useful art, with the purpose of returning ere long to Turkey, and there practicing these arts for the benefit of their countrymen. They are young men, and the two whom we have seen, are bright, intelligent, pleasing in their personal appearance, apparently very sincere in their religious profession; and they both have interested us very deeply. One of them is at Lowell, learning some useful mechanical trade, and another is in the rooms of the well-known dentist, Dr. Hitchcock, of this city, where he is assiduously pursuing the art of dentistry, which he purposes to make his profession for life after he shall have returned to his native country.

His name is Sarkis Hachadoorian. He was sent to the United States by the Missionaries of the American Board. He is a member of one of those churches that have been organized within a few years among the Armenians, and in which Christians in this country have taken so deep an interest. He is becoming familiar with our language, and has, on several occasions during the last four or five months, at Missionary Concerts, and at other times, communicated to different churches interesting intelligence respecting Turkey, and especially his own, the Armenian people.—Whenever he has done this, it has awakened a deep interest in this young Armenian himself, and in that remarkable people from whom he comes, and has increased the interest in the missions of our Board in Turkey.

The Seminary at Bebek, with which some of these young men have been connected, is one of the most hopeful institutions on heathen ground. In a late report of the American Board, a very interesting statement is made respecting this seminary.

This young man is a fine specimen of what grace and education can do for the Armenian people. We understand that he is making rapid progress in the calling to which he has devoted himself. Dr. Hitchcock has extended towards him a praiseworthy liberality in providing for his support and gratuitously instructing him in the dental art. And it is the purpose of Dr. H., to see his young *protege* of his safely home, and do what he can to establish him in the position of "Dentist to the Sultan of Turkey."

To all who wish to see a good specimen of an Armenian convert, we commend a visit to Dr. Hitchcock's rooms, and interview with Sarkis Hachadoorian.

Writing for the Press.—The following rules on this subject, extracted from the London Morning Post, deserve extensive diffusion:

1. Use note-sized paper, because a large sheet covers the printer's case, and hinders his work.
2. Do not write on the back of the paper, as that doubles the time of printing the article—while one side is being "set up," what is written on the back cannot be "gone on with." 3. Write with dark black ink; for an editor will read with reluctance what he sees with difficulty; and the compositor, for the same reason, will dislike to set it up. 4. Always write a plain, bold hand. Some hands which are elegant are too elegant to be understood. If you send an indistinguishable scrawl, it will be thrown aside until the editor has leisure to make it out, which may not be until the "interest of the article has passed away," and it it may be too late to print it. 5. Remember that, whatever gives an editor trouble at his desk doubles the expense in the printing office. The printers and readers waste time in deciphering bad MS.; and out of any failure in interpretation, commonly grows a charge against the journal for "misrepresenting" the writer. 6. If you know that the editor will take any trouble to oblige you, why give him any trouble you please! You may scribble with a pin on your butter paper, and the editor will try to make it out; but if the editor is under no obligation to you, if you are not so popular that anything must be printed that bears your name, why, cleave to good sense, good taste, correct expression, and a plain hand.

Short Weight in Coal.—People who are about laying in their winter supply of coal, should remember that it takes 2000 pounds to make a ton. Frauds are extensively practiced in New York, in the weighing and selling of this article, and perhaps the same may be asserted of other places nearer home. Coal is always bought at wholesale, in Pennsylvania, in tons 2240 pounds each. It is re-sold in New York and other cities in tons of 2000 pounds. The New York Democrat asserts that many of the consumers who have bought coal of the agents and dealers in New York, have received only from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds to the ton, instead of the two thousand pounds which they pay for. The editor says the person who gave him the information had seen a great many of these pretended tons of coal re-weighed, and found that they averaged only about 1700 pounds each. The editor has seen the receipts for money refunded by the fraudulent coal dealers, with the hope of escaping criminal prosecution. The guilty parties, in some cases, have got lawyers to offer bribes to the buyers to swear falsely that they have received full weight.—*Farmer and Rambler.*

Message of Gov. Williams to the Vermont Legislature.—We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the morning papers, that Governor Williams, of Vermont, delivered his annual message to the Legislature on Saturday last. In it he recommends an annual appropriation to colleges in the State; more attention to the militia system; and an amendment of the criminal code. He announces the completion of a new compilation of the laws of the State; he says intemperance is increasing in the State, and recommends the return to the old law, by which common drunkards are sent to the House of Correction. Of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law the Governor expresses doubts, but thinks that the law should be enforced until its unconstitutionality is declared by competent authority, and commends the President for enforcing it. He advocates a protective tariff, and in conclusion, declines a re-election.

N. H. Central Railroad.—The annual meeting of this Corporation was held at Piscataquog on Thursday and Friday of last week. There was a very lengthy discussion on the merits of the several plans proposed to relieve the corporation of its embarrassments. It was finally decided to make a pro rata division of the debts among the owners of the stock, which will amount to $75 per share, or 75 per cent. upon each individual's amount of stock. A legal process will be taken with those who refuse to take their proportion of the liabilities. Bonds will be issued on time for those who prefer them. The Board of Directors were re-elected, with the exception of Judge Stark, who declined being a candidate. Mr. Stinson, of Dunbarton, succeeds him.

Romanism and the Bible.—The citizens of Galena, Ill., wishing to avail themselves of the privilege allowed them by a recent law of the State to tax themselves for the support of schools, appointed a day of assembling for the discussion of the subject. The Romanists attended *en masse*, and obtained a vote adverse to the tax, for the assigned reason that "*the Bible*," according to the law, "was to be read in the schools."

Drunkenness and Cruelty.—On Sunday last two men hired of Amos Hemphill of Medford, a horse and chaise for the purpose of taking a ride. They drove into the city, and became intoxicated. Thence they proceeded to South Boston, and as they were passing down Fourth street, a quarrel broke out between the two men as to which way they should proceed. One man seized one rein, and his companion the other, and the horse, unused to such singular treatment, was thrown down. The whip was freely applied, when the animal, rendered frantic, made a plunge and fell dead upon the pavement. The police have the names of the parties.—*Traveller.*

A Monied Beggar.—An Irishman, answering to the name of Patrick O'Callahan, has been for the last week calling at many of the dwellings in East Cambridge, soliciting charity, and when refused, in a number of instances was quite insulting to the females of the house who happened to go to the door. In consequence of which he was arrested by chief constable Welch, as a vagrant, and taken before Justice Ladd, who sentenced him to the House of Correction for two months. In going through the usual change of dress at the House of Correction, he was found to be in possession of twelve sovereigns and other money, to the amount of eighty dollars.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Maverick Square.—This prominent locality in East Boston, says the Transcript, has been enclosed with a neat and substantial iron fence, and a fountain will soon play its "cool and sparkling waters." The trees are allowed to stand upon the ground as formerly, together with the lofty flag-staff, but the improvements about the place make it much more attractive and picturesque than before.

Arrest of a Watchman.—Constable Clapp brought before the Police Court, Rufus R. Harriott, a city watchman, upon the charge of receiving some stolen cutlery stolen from the store of Emery & Waterhouse, in Portland, Me., knowing the same to be stolen. He was committed for trial in default of bail in $1000. Several dozen of knives were found in a pawnbroker's shop kept by Harriott.—*Atlas.*

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of N. H., has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise. The same day has been appointed in Massachusetts; and it is stated that there is an understanding among all the Governors in the Union to appoint that day for the observance of this annual festival.

Agricultural Fairs.—The Ohio State Fair at Columbus was a grand affair. It is estimated that not less than 40,000 persons were present, including Senator Douglass of Illinois, Gov. Wright and other distinguished personages. Hon. Wm. Allen delivered the address. The display of animals was very large.

It is computed that there are between 6,000 and 10,000 Chinamen even now resident on our Pacific coast.

Imprisonment of Witnesses.—It certainly seems as if, among our numerous law makers, some one might arise, with sufficient humanity and ingenuity, to put an end to this cruel injustice. Several of the crew of the barque Lewis, who had the misfortune to witness the murder of their officer, the ill-fated Johnson, have been committed to Salem Jail, in order that they may be in readiness to give their testimony, at the time when it may be convenient to go on with the trial.

A very gross case of this legal wrong has occurred the present year, at Newburyport, where a poor, simple minded fellow was made the victim of a conspiracy, by a couple of rascals, who drugged the poor creature, and then robbed him, stripping the clothes from his back. When he awoke, he succeeded in giving the police such information as led to the capture of the thieves, and the recovery of the clothes. But this success only led to greater misfortunes on the part of the unfortunate victim. The thieves were admitted to bail, and suffered to go at large, to solace themselves with any further villany which they might be able to devise; while their victim, having neither money nor friends, was put into close jail, and there confined four months, in order that he might be ready to give evidence, when it might be wanted by the Court. His sufferings were aggravated by the circumstance, that the clothes of which he had been robbed were kept, to be used as evidence. When the trial came on, the thieves were sentenced to *three* months' imprisonment in the House of Correction—thus escaping with a far less severe punishment for their crime, than the law had compelled the victim of that crime to suffer.—*Salem Gazette.*

The Maine Liquor Law.—The Vermont Chronicle speaks approvingly of the new statue of Maine in reference to intoxicating drinks, it says:

The principles of the Maine law seem to be received in other States with very general favor by temperance men. They are by no means new, but have long been applied to other transactions—that of counterfeiting, for instance. The making, mending and possessing of any tool or instrument with the intent to use or permit to be used in counterfeiting, is punishable with heavy penalties; and we can see no reason why the making, or the *possessing* of intoxicating drinks with the intent to sell as a beverage should not subject the possessor to legal penalties. If the traffic is a nuisance and a great public evil let it be treated as such.

Husk Beds.—No one who has not tried them, knows the value of Husk Beds. Straw and mattrasses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattrasses, but more durable. The cost trifling. To have husks nice they should be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole.—Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is after they are split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on.

Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer, and fall, husk beds ought to be "all the go," and such undoubtedly will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stocks. They do not become so dry and weatherbeaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last thirty years.

Mr. Scoble in America.—John Scoble, Esq., the philanthropic and courteous President of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, is now in this country, lecturing as opportunity and time favors, on the great subject to which his life and wealth are devoted. He was at Detroit on the 26th, and gave an address, in company with Henry Bibb, the eloquent fugitive slave. He returned to Canada, and will lecture there at the principal places.

Cheap Postage.—We have received an "Address of the Boston Cheap Postage Association," with the signatures of John W. James, President; Otis Clapp, Treasurer, and Joshua Leavitt, Secretary. The Association has been in existence several years, for the purpose of effecting a radical reform in the postage system, similar to Mr. Rowland Hill's scheme in England. The act of 1850, it seems, disappointed their expectations, in the extent of its alterations. They go further, and require

1. The abolition of the Franking privilege.
2. An uniform rate for all distances on letters of *one cent* for the half ounce.
3. An uniform rate of one cent on newspapers, whatever the size, and the sale of news-stamps at *fifty cents* the hundred.
4. The prepayment of all postage.

These ameliorations are insisted upon, as proved by the British system, and approved by common sense.

Thirteen Men Drowned!—Mr. Oscar Main, of Canandaigua, took passage with a friend by the name of Salter, from the same place, on board of a brig that left Buffalo, on Tuesday, about 2 o'clock. They were caught in a heavy gale, and endeavored to make Grand river and Cleveland, without success.

On Sunday afternoon, the brig sprung a leak and sunk in one hour, about 30 miles distant from Cleveland. There were twenty persons on board. Ten of them got hold of the sides of the boat and capsized her—the whole were drowned. They had all, with two exceptions, been indulging freely with liquor.

Boston Dispensary.—From the annual report of the Boston Dispensary for the year ending Sept. 30, 1851, we learn that the whole number of cases attended by the physicians of the Dispensary during the year was 4055. Of these, 3366 recovered, 127 died, 267 were relieved, and there are now remaining under the charge of the society 91. Of the patients attended 64 were Bostonians, 2277 were Irish, and 949 were the children of Irish parents.

Reception of Kossuth.—The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Captain Long, is daily expected at New York. She has been out about thirty days from Constantinople. She probably touched at Spezzia and at Gibraltar for supplies and coal. Preparations have been made by the civic authorities and the Hungarians and Germans in New York, to give the illustrious chief a fitting reception. The various military companies will, doubtless, vie with each other in doing honor to the hero and sage of Hungary.

Melancholy History.—Hon. Hiram Rider, of Willington, formerly Treasurer of Connecticut, Sheriff of Tolland county, and County Court Judge, died at his residence on Friday of last week. His wife was buried on Wednesday of the same week, and his daughter died the week previous. All them died of the dysentery, which has recently been quite prevalent in that town. Judge Rider had been a man of considerable influence in his town and county, and was well known throughout the State. He was 61 years of age.

Boston Commerce.—Arrived in September 567 vessels coastwise, 314 foreign; cleared coastwise 273, foreign 322. Gold imported in September $117,260, silver $1,304; specie exported, American $103,100, foreign $2,928 70. American products exported to foreign ports $104,532 98, foreign products $13,498 73.

The Episcopal Convention of New York has refused to admit into its body a regularly organized Episcopal church, composed of colored people. In Jesus Christ all believers are one, whether Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, but not so in the Episcopal church of New York.

We learn that Ebenezer T. Andrews, Esq., formerly well known as a printer and bookseller on Washington street, died on Thursday night at the advanced age of 85. Mr. Andrews was one of the oldest practical printers in the United States, having formerly been a partner, in this city, of Isaiah Thomas.

An old stage driver by the name of Lucius Clements, has been arrested for robbing the mails between Burlington, Vt., and Derby line, via Johnson, Hyde Park, Craftsbury, &c. He had a mail bag key, and was thus enabled to examine the mails at his leisure. It is supposed that he has been pursuing this game for some time.

Mr. Samuel Kingsman's tailor's shop, at South Reading, was broken into, and robbed of cloths, ready made clothing, &c., to the value of $600, being the entire stock of the store. The thieves had a waggon, and probably went from this city.

Of the two hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16; and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

The old tavern, on the road between Albany and Troy, and known as the "Bull's Head," has been selected as the site for the New York State Idiot Asylum, of which Dr. Wilbur, of Barre, has been appointed the Superintendent.

The enterprise formerly commenced by the Free Will Baptists, to found a college, at Elgin, Ill., and discontinued for want of funds, is about to be resumed under the joint auspices of the Close Communion and Free Will Baptists.

Rev. Dr. Dewey will commence on the 21st of October, a course of twelve lectures, before the Lowell Institute, on "The Problem of Human Destiny, considered in its bearings upon the Human Life and Welfare."

In the State of Georgia, there are fourteen thousand colored persons belonging to Baptist churches alone, besides those belonging to other denominations.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland now exceed the Protestants by only 500,000.

In 1804 the land on which Park street church stands, was purchased for $1 per foot. A recent attempt was made to purchase it at $20 per foot.

Ten thousand dollars were found in the dead letter office at Washington, during the last quarter.

Rev. Mr. Richards, of the Central Church, has been requested by the church and society to withdraw his letter of resignation and remain the sole pastor.

A new line of omnibuses is about to be established to run between Northampton and Court street.

The Jews belonging to the New Synagogue are about erecting a Temple in Warren street.

It has been recently ascertained that there is now property in London, Eng., exceeding *six millions* in value, in care of the crown, belonging to the heirs of one Claget, who deceased many years ago, leaving this immense estate; and that the only heirs now living are in America,—either residing somewhere in South America, or in the States of Maryland or New Hampshire.

We learn that a terrible affray occurred in the court house at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 30th ult., in which John Kirby, an old and respected citizen, was shot with his own pistol by Frederick P. Hall, with whom he had a lawsuit. Mr. Kirby died almost instantly. One of the bystanders was shot in the leg, and a juryman was also slightly wounded. Hall immediately surrendered himself.

Welcome B. Sayles, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island a Commissioner to examine into the condition of persons employed in the factories of that State, their ages, the number of hours that they are employed, their opportunities for education, &c. &c. all of which is to be reported to the General Assembly.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, one of the Aldermen moved a re-consideration of the vote appointing an Irishman as one of the city police.—There was a warm discussion, the Mayor defending the appointment. The result was that a new vote was taken on the subject, and the appointment confirmed.

It is said that there are now about 500 omnibuses owned and employed in New York city, also 400 hacks and cabs, 600 carts, and 580 wagons. The average number of horses used with these vehicles, and for other purposes, is estimated at 8000. The amount of fares collected by the stage drivers is computed to be $3000 a day; and about $6000 are supposed to be daily expended in the hire of hacks, carts, &c.

A portion of the rock projecting from the brink of Niagara Falls, near the centre, fell into the basin below on Thursday night. There were two distinct crashes, the first at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and the other in the night. About forty tons of rock fell, it is supposed, making a concussion that was heard for a considerable distance.

Benjamin Stillings, Amden Joy, Isaac Pray and John Wilkinson, all of South Berwick, have been arrested, charged with having set fire within two years last past, in South Berwick, to a dwelling house, a barn, an academy, a powder house and a Methodist meeting-house.

Jacob Palmer and Samuel Cochran, of Baileyville, Me., have been committed for trial on a charge of attempt to murder a boy named Martin Magoon. The boy accidentally discovered the scoundrels while they were dressing a sheep which they had stolen from his father's flock. Hence their conduct.

Thos. H. Perkins, Esq., of this city, has purchased the extensive water works at Bellows Falls, two miles and a half below the village of Middlebury, on the Otter Creek, Vermont, and is now engaged in making extensive improvements.

Edwin Hall, of Columbus, and H. W. Lewis, of Cincinnati, on a wager of one hundred dollars, undertook a match of brick laying a few days since. In two hours and a half Hall gave in, he having laid in that time 2360 bricks, while Lewis had laid 2520.

The statistics of births, marriages and deaths, in Massachusetts, are arranged by Dr. Josiah Curtis. From May 1, 1848, to Jan. 1, 1850, there are registered in the State, 38,313 births, 10,951 marriages, and 20,595 deaths.

The great tannery establishment at Bradford, Me., was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. The amount of loss has not been stated, but there was an insurance of $2000.

The trustees of the State Reform School at Westboro' give notice to courts and justices throughout the Commonwealth that no more boys can be received at present. The school is calculated for but 300, and now contains 322.

Junius Smith, who has introduced the culture of tea with such gratifying results in South Carolina, reports in the Journal of Commerce his continued success. He has no doubt that the cultivation of the tea plant may be made an important branch of agricultural industry in that latitude.

An Ecclesiastical Council, convened at Salem on Tuesday, dissolved the pastoral relation between Rev. M. H. Wilder and the Howard street church.

R. Chisholm, Esq., of Beaufort, S. C., is cultivating the olive tree from plants procured in the neighborhood of Florence, Italy. He has made arrangements to get some trees from Spain. The trees bear abundantly every year, and grow satisfactorily.

Of the thirty-eight churches in New Orleans, twelve are Roman Catholic, seven Episcopal, five Methodist, six Presbyterian, two Baptist, three Lutheran, and three are Synagogues.

The amount of tolls received on the New York canals, during the fourth week of September, was 122-656 dollars—less by 14,000 than during the corresponding period of last year.

A French paper speaks of a gentleman who has gone largely into the monkey trade. He has just returned to Medeah after a long hunt in which he has taken, by an ingenious process, of his own invention, from 250 to 300 monkeys of all ages and sexes, with which he is about embarking for France.

We learn by a despatch from St. Louis, that the city has voted by a large majority to subscribe 100,000 dollars additional, to the Pacific Railroad; that this subscription will secure the conditional State loan of 250,000 dollars; and that the work will now go on.

Frauds in the weight of coal have been detected in New York to a great extent. Some large dealers, enjoying high reputation, have been guilty of furnishing only 1500 to 1700 pounds to the ton.

The Michigan State Fair was also very successful; the attendance large and the exhibition of animals extensive. Gen. Cass delivered the address.

The 200th anniversary of the settlement of Natick was celebrated on Wednesday by an address by Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., a dinner, speeches, &c.

The wife of Dr. John L. Allen, of Springvale, Me., on the 19th of September gave birth to one boy and two girls.

The citizens of Detroit have subscribed $148,500 to the stock of the Great Western Railroad. The sum required of them was $200,000.

The two notorious pirates, Clemant and Reed, who made their escape from the jail at Richmond, Va., have been arrested in Gloucester and carried back.

The contributions of Great Britain for the various objects of Christian benevolence amount to 3,000,000 a year.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has issued for Europe alone, within the last fifty years, 20,000,000 copies of the Bible.

Wm. R. Palmer, convicted in Sullivan county, N. Y. of the murder of his brother, has been sentenced to be hung on Saturday the 15th November.

More than 800 buildings have been erected in Buffalo the past season, many of them elegant brick edifices.

Mr. Joel Hastings of Walpole, was drowned in the canal at Bellows Falls on the evening of the 27th ult.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 18th inst., by Rev. O. E. Ayers, Mr. James F. Williams to Miss Hannah E. Burdine.

In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. Dr. Neale, Mr. Thomas C. Smith, of Stoneham, to Miss Hannah D. Moors, of Deerfield, N. H.; 9th, Mr. John B. Lewis to Miss Jane Christie; 7th, Mr. John Patterson to Miss Mary Ann McCorcla.

In this city, by Rev. Dr. Stow, Mr. Lewis Wood, Jr., to Miss Laura A. Hanscom, of Westminster; Mr. James E. Fenno to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Mr. William Hammond, of Kennebunk, Me.

In this city, 30th ult., by Rev. J. Banvard, Mr. Shepherd S. Woodcock to Miss Julia Ann Sweet; 4th inst., Mr. David F. Waller to Miss Mary D. Hallett.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. Phineas Stow, Mr. George A. Hayes to Miss Mary Ann Spiller.

At Newton Centre, 7th inst., by Rev. R. E. Pattison, D. D., Mr. George W. Gunnison, of Erie, Pa., a graduate of the last class at Newton Theological Institution, to Miss Sarah Lavinia, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Lowell, by Rev. Sereno Howe, Mr. James Garland to Miss Frances A. Rand.

In Sturbridge, by Rev. O. S. Stearns, Mr. Thomas Spooner, of Cincinnati, to Miss Frances M. Leonard, of S.

In East Longmeadow, by Rev. N. Branch, Mr. Ralph P. Markham to Miss Mary M. Cadwell.

In Amherst, at the Hygeian Hotel, 7th inst., by Rev. E. A. Cummings, Mr. Robert B. Jenkins, of Cummington, to Miss Octavia S. Randall, of Pelham.

DEATHS.

In this city, 12th inst., Mrs. Catherine Rayner, wife of Gen. B. F. Edmands, 42.

In Cambridgeport, 27th ult., Mrs. Sarah W., relict of the late Jas. Ridgway, of this city.

In Malden, 7th inst., Mrs. Susan Scott, 72.

In Savoy, 8th ult., William Ingraham, Esq., 71.

In Attleboro', 11th ult., Silas Bernard, only son of Amos and Laura Rhodes, 1 yr. and 7 mos.

Our Bernie, lovely cherished one,
Has faded from our sight,
And now, in purest bliss, he rests
Within the bowers of light.

In Beloit, Wisconsin, 4th inst. Mr. Charles Edwin Whitney, 20. The subject of this notice with his parents emigrated from Lawrence, Ms., to this place in November last, in hope of gaining relief from a pulmonary difficulty under which he had labored for more than a year. For a time it seemed that the change had proved favorable; but ere long the progress of the disease was again manifest, and nothing seemed to arrest it till it laid him in an early grave. At the early of age 12 years he embraced a hope in the Saviour, and united with the Baptist church. During his protracted illness that hope was his firm support, and though not permitted to enter the public service of God to which he had consecrated his youthful energies, yet it was apparent to all who knew him, that he lived not in vain. His patience and resignation, his uniform, consistent life, together with that gentleness of spirit and equanimity of mind which were peculiar to him, strongly endeared him to all who knew him, and left an impression not easily forgotten.

His remains were followed to the grave on Lord's day afternoon, by a numerous concourse of friends, after having listened to a sermon on the occasion from Rev. 4: 3,—"There was a rainbow round about the throne in sight like unto an emerald." [Zion's Advocate please copy.]

In Carver, 24th ult., Henry M., son of Martin L. and Mary S. Lucas, 14 yrs. and 10 mos.

Farewell, dear friends, the sufferer said,
I do not fear to die;
O weep not round my dying bed—
Death's messenger is nigh.

Then quietly from earth he passed,
To mansions of the blest,
Where no rude winds or chilling blast
Disturb his peaceful rest.

And when on earth our work is o'er,
We hope to meet again,
The loved one whom we now deplore,
In endless bliss to reign.

In this city, 6th inst., Miss Ruth Hunt, 65, formerly of Andover. She was a member of the Charles Street Baptist church for more than thirty years, and for nearly as many years a sufferer from physical infirmity, so that she was seldom able to attend the sanctuary. Three years ago she was deprived of her sight; but in the midst of accumulated trials was ever ready to speak of the preciousness of a good hope through grace. She died in peace, and has found the rest for which she longed. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In Savoy, 6th ult., Mrs. Kata Bowker, 70, widow of the late Liberty Bowker, Esq. Mrs. B. became a subject of redeeming grace in early life, and united with the Baptist church in Whately, from which she removed her relation by letter to the first Baptist church in Savoy, after her second marriage. Her faith in Jesus Christ, as the only Saviour of lost sinners, was unwavering through her pilgrimage; it was her delight to frequent his earthly courts and keep her place among the followers of the Lamb. She bore her last illness with Christian fortitude and patience, her hope continually brightening as she drew near the dark rolling waves of the Jordan of death. The last words that fell from her lips, while trying to converse with her pastor for the last time, were "Christ is precious!"

Precious indeed! is that dear Friend,
Whose grace supports each saint;
On his kind word they may depend,
And run and never faint.

In Medford, 3d inst., Mrs. Catherine, widow of the late Aaron Childs, 73. Mrs. C. was one of the constituent members of the Baptist church in M., and for more than twenty years has professed a hope in the Saviour.

"Farewell conflicting hopes and fears,
Where lights and shades alternate dwell;
How bright the unchanging morn appears;
Farewell, inconstant world, farewell!"

In Jericho, Vt., 2d inst., Miss Elizabeth Prouty, 33. Seldom has death visited our community under more affecting circumstances. The deceased was a dutiful child, an affectionate sister and a devoted friend. As a neighbor she was kind and courteous. She has sustained a good standing in the Baptist church since her connection with it—about 13 years. A sudden attack of lung complaint gave her but four days notice of her approaching dissolution; and although, from the first appearance of the disease, her sufferings were extreme, and she was sensible her departure was at hand, she exercised a submissive spirit and died with a cheerful acquiescence in the divine will. As a family, a church and a community we mourn the loss of one we could not spare, but we mourn not as those without hope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New Hampshire State Convention

Will hold its next annual meeting at Dover, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. W. Miles, or Rev. B. Wheeler, substitute.

The Board of the Convention are requested to meet in Dover, on Tuesday as above, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Churches and individuals who have received aid from the Convention the current year are requested to report their state, labors and prospects, as soon as practicable to the subscriber. Applications for aid the ensuing year should be forwarded prior to the annual meeting.

Fisherville, Sept. 20, 1851. EDMUND WORTH, Rec. Sec.

The Trustees and Overseers

Of the Academical and Theological Institution at New Hampton, are requested to meet at Dover, Monday, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
New Hampton, Sept. 1851. LEONARD TRACY, Pres.

All persons who may attend the New Hampshire State Convention to be held in Dover the present month, will on their arrival in town, repair to the meeting-house on Franklin street, where they will find the committee in readiness to wait upon and assign them places of entertainment. Those who arrive on Monday will please call on Dea. Thomas J. Palmer.
In behalf of the Committee, P. A. STACKPOLE.

Pastoral Association.—The Pastoral Association of Baptist Ministers in New Hampshire, will hold its next annual meeting at Dover, N. H., the 3d week in October, in connection with the meeting of the State Convention.
Keene, Oct. 3, 1851. G. ROBBINS, Sec.

The New Hampshire Baptist Education Society will hold its annual meeting at Dover, in connection with the State Convention.
Hopkinton, N. H., Oct. 10, 1851. K. S. HALL, Sec.

☞ The Minutes of the Salem Baptist Association will be ready for delivery at the office of J. M. Hews & Co., 81 Cornhill, on Saturday next.

☞ The churches of the Old Colony Association can have their Minutes by calling at the office of Mr. Hews, No. 71 Cornhill, after Saturday next.
Oct. 12, 1851. T. E. KEELY, Clerk of the Assoc.

Many who have suffered for years with Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and other similar diseases, who have tried various remedies without benefit, want courage enough to try Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, with the Cerate, to which attention is called in another column. When faithfully used it never fails to cure.

☞ Those of our readers who find it necessary to procure meals at public houses in this city, or a few days' board, would do well to read the advertisement of "Jameson & Valentine's Eating House," in another column. These worthy and enterprising young men have recently enlarged and improved their establishment. They are now able to furnish ladies as well as gentlemen with meals or board, and at comparatively moderate charges.

Daguerreotypes.

If you want a good Daguerreotype likeness made satisfactory in every particular, at a reasonable price, call at the PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, No. 75 Court street, Boston, still under the direction of Mr. Nichols, of long experience in the art, who will be present to wait upon you. 42—

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROVISIONS.		SEEDS.	
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6 @ 9	Clover, North. ℔ ℔	00 @ 12½
Do. fresh, retail	10 @ 14	Do. Southern	0 @ 0
Do. corned	6 @ 9	Canary, ℔ bu.	3 00 @ 0 00
Do. mess, bbl.	10 00 @ 12 50	Flaxseed, ℔ bu.	2 50 @ 0 00
Do. navy, mess	8 00 @ 9 00	Herds Grass, bu.	3 00 @ 3 25
Hogs, whole	7 00 @ 8 50	Red Top, North. bu.	0 00 @ 0 00
Pork, fresh, retail	10 @ 12	Do. Southern	75 @ 0 00
Do. salt or corned	8 @ 9	COAL AND WOOD.	
Do. clear Bost.	18 00 @ 19 00	Anthracite, ton	@ 5 50
Do. West. clear	17 50 @ 18 00	Cannel, ℔ chal.	@ 11 00
Do. mess	16 00 @ 16 50	Newcastle do.	9 00 @ 9 50
Do. prime	14 00 @ 14 50	Sydney do.	7 00 @ 7 50
Pigs, roast, each	1 25 @ 2 00	Dry Eastern Wood	6 00 @ 7 00
Do. feet	0 @ 8	Nova Scotia	6 00 @ 7 50
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	1 00 @ 1 50	Country Oak	6 00 @ 7 00
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	12 @ 14	Walnut, &c.	7 00 @ 7 50
Chickens ℔ ℔	10 @ 14	FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Geese ℔ ℔	12 @ 14	Flour, Ohio, bbl.	4 37 @ 4 50
Calves ℔ ℔	1 00 @ 1 50	Do. Genesee, com.	0 00 @ 4 37
Veal ℔ ℔	6 @ 8	Do. do. extra	5 00 @ 6 25
Mutton ℔ ℔	6 @ 8	Do. Howard st.	4 37 @ 4 50
Lamb ℔ ℔	8 @ 10	Corn, South. yel. flat	66 @ 67
Tripe ℔ ℔	6 @ 8	Do. do. white flat	64 @ 65
Hams, Boston, ℔	11 @ 12½	Rye, Northern	78 @ 80
Do. Western	10 @ 12½	Oats, do.	37 @ 45
Butter, lump, ℔	23 @ 25	Barley, Northern	95 @ 1 00
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	18 @ 20	VEGETABLES.	
Do. do. 2d do.	14 @ 17	Beans, white, bu.	2 00 @ 2 25
Cheese, new milk	9 @ 10	Rhubarb, ℔ ℔	0 @ 0
Do. prime sage	10 @ 12	Asparagus, ℔ bunch	0 @ 0
Do. four-meal	5 @ 7	Radishes, ℔ bunch	0 @ 0
Lard, North, ℔ ℔	10 @ 11	Peas, ℔ peck	00 @ 00
Do. West	9 @ 10	Cranberries, bu.	2 00 @ 2 50
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	14 @ 16	Pickles ℔ gal.	37½ @ 50
HAY.		Peppers	37½ @ 50
Old Hay, ℔ 100 ℔	70 @ 75	Squash	1½ @ 2
New do.	60 @ 65	Do. marrow ℔ ℔	1½ @ 2
Eastern bale	55 @ 60	Carrots ℔ bunch	00 @ 04
Salt do.	50 @ 55	Onions ℔ peck	20 @ 25
Straw, 100 ℔	50 @ 55	Beets ℔ peck	20 @ 25
FRUIT.		Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 50
Apples, dried, ℔ ℔	6 @ 7	Do. ℔ peck	20 @ 25
Do. ℔ bbl.	2 00 @ 3 00	Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00 @ 37
Do. ℔ peck	25 @ 30	Turnips ℔ peck	20 @ 25
Pears, winter, peck	00 @ 50	Cabbages, ℔ head	6 @ 8
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	0 00 @ 0 00	Spinnage, ℔ peck	00 @ 00
Figs, ℔ ℔	12 @ 20	Cucumbers	00 @ 20

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1851.

At market, 2528 Cattle—about 1600 Beeves, and 928 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old.
Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $6 00 per cwt.; first quality, $5 50; second quality, $4 75; third quality, $4 00; ordinary, 3 25. Hides, $5 00 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 25.
Veal Calves, $3, 5 @ 6.
Stores—Working Oxen,—$60, 75, 92 @ 112.
Cows and Calves, $18, 25, 32 @ 35.
Yearlings, $8, 10 @ 12.
Two years old, $12, 17 @ 22.
Three years old, $17, 25 @ 33.
Sheep and Lambs—6281 at market.
Prices—Extra $1, 6 @ 7. By lot, $1 50, 2 00 @ 2 50.
Swine—Retail 5 @ 6c; fat Hogs 4½c.
Remarks—The supply is above the demand—the market is rather hard, and prices have a downward tendency.
132 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 141 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Fowls.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1851.

At market, 1900 Beef Cattle, 1000 Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 70 Cows and Calves, 8000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1500 Swine.
Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra $6 00; first quality $5.75; second do. 5 @ 5 50; third do., $4 00 @ 4 75.
Stores—Yearlings $8, 10 @ 12; 2 years old $12 16 @ 19; 3 years old, $17, 25 @ 29.
Working Oxen—$60, 75, 80, 95 @ 100.
Cows and Calves—$20, 24, 27, 28 @ 31.
Sheep and Lambs—$1 50, 1 75, 2, 2 50, 3 @ 3 25.
Swine—4 1-8 @ 5 1-8c; retail 5 @ 6c; fat Hogs 5c.

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The assortment is very large, and the prices will be made very low.
CHURCHES, HOTELS AND STEAMBOATS furnished on the most favorable terms.
PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, of all kinds and prices.
Every effort will be made to render this the most popular
RETAIL CARPET STORE,
and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock of goods.
37—6wis HENRY PETTES & CO.

NEW COAL, WOOD AND HAY WHARF,
WEST-END.
THE subscribers have leased the new wharf, (belonging to the city,) at the foot of Cambridge street, near the new jail, for the purpose of carrying on the Wood, Coal and Hay business in all its branches. Mr. ROBERT WHITE, of the late firm of Ward Jackson & Co., will manage the business on said wharf, and endeavor, by his personal efforts, to meet the wants of his friends and the public generally. MOSSMAN & CO.

CARD.
The subscriber, grateful for the patronage received while in the firm of Ward Jackson & Co., takes this opportunity to say to his friends and the public, that he can always be found at the above wharf to execute their orders with faithfulness and dispatch.
46—istf ROBERT WHITE.

HOUSEKEEPING ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
BENJAMIN JACOBS, No. 230 Washington street, has received a full assortment of every description of Housekeeping articles superior styles and fabrics embracing the best assortment to be found in the country and of HIS OWN IMPORTATION.
Purchasers in want of GOODS that can be depended upon for their purity and durability are invited to examine the assortment, which consists in part of 100 pieces 5-8, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS; 500 pieces 7-8 and 4-4 extra stout unbleached SHIRTING LINENS; 2000 DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes and qualities; 500 dozen NAPKINS, all sizes; 500 pairs first rate BLANKETS various sizes and qualities; 300 WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes and qualities; an extensive variety of TOWELLING and CRASH; FLANNELS of all qualities, both Domestic and Foreign, *many of which are warranted not to shrink in washing*, together with all articles wanted for House furnishing too numerous to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail. 40—4wis

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,
—OF THE—
NEW ENGLAND SILK AND SHAWL STORE,
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston,
HAVE arranged their Stock and Store in complete order for the RECEPTION OF CITIZENS AND STRANGERS, WHO MAY WISH TO VIEW THEIR MODEL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS, SILK GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS AND CLOAK MATERIALS.
This stock is remarkable for its great variety of new colors and designs, excellent qualities, and combines all other desirable features that could possibly have weight with PURCHASERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF NEW FALL GOODS, From which selections are now offered, is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND CONSISTS IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
VIENNA CASHMERE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS; CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS and SILKS; THIBET and SILK SHAWLS; BROCHE CASHMERE and VELVET SHAWLS; BAY STATE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS; GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING SHAWLS; SMALL FIGD BROCHE and PRINTED SHAWLS; Black and Col'd DRESS SILKS, SATINS and SATINS DE CHINE; ELEGANT BROCADE SILKS; SUPERIOR BLACK BOILED SILKS; FANCY SILKS, for all uses; FRENCH and GERMAN MERINOS and THIBETS; BOMBAZINES and LYONESE CLOTHS; COBURGS and ALPACCAS; PLAIDED SILKS; RAW SILKS and POPLINS; VELVETS for Shawls, Cloaks and Trimmings; CASHMERE SCARFS; New styles of CLOAK GOODS; LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS and PALETOTS, latest French patterns; and all Goods incidental to a
LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, IN THE ABOVE LINE.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN PURCHASING AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, are assured that in both Departments will be found an
Assortment that has no Superior, THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.
ALSO, LIBERAL TERMS—LOW PRICES, and every inducement to give this establishment a fair preference.
JEWETT & PRESCOTT, 2 Milk st.,
37—3mis Immediately in rear of the Old South.

CARPETINGS!
THE subscribers have now in store, and are daily receiving from the best factories in England and America, their Stock FOR THE FALL SALES!
Our assortment is large and varied, embracing EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC, QUALITY AND STYLE, from the richest to the lowest. In the better qualities of
Velvets, Tapestries and Brussels!
we have the best manufactures, both Domestic and Foreign, and are constantly receiving the NEW STYLES, as they come out. Importing our English Goods direct from the manufacturers, and receiving our domestics direct from the Factories, we are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. Our Stock of IMPERIAL AND SUPER THREE-PLYS, SUPER AND EXTRA FINE INGRAIN, is very large, and embraces very many new and handsome styles.
The above with large lots of LOW PRICED WOOL, COTTON and WOOL INGRAINS, every grade and style of STAIR CARPETINGS, together with our usual assortment of FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WOOL and COTTON BOCKINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, RUGS, &c. &c., combines to make one of the best assortments of Goods in the line in this market—to which the attention and inspection of buyers is solicited.
WM. P. TENNY & CO., OVER MAINE RAILROAD DEPOT,
41—9wis Haymarket Square.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
AT 263 WASHINGTON ST.
THE subscriber manufactures to order the best quality of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS. Those gentlemen who have found it difficult to obtain a *well fitting* and *thoroughly made* shirt, can be suited by calling and leaving their measure.
We have an improvement in the shape of the yoke, which makes the shirt fit much better in *the shoulder and the bosom*, than the old style can be made to fit. GEO. W. HEARD,
22—6mis 263 Washington street.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
BY OBLIQUE SKYLIGHT; AT NO. 34 TREMONT ROW.
MR. J. STONE respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand, making as beautiful Daguerreotypes as can be obtained in this city.
Mr. S. has added to his apparatus, a superior German Camera, peculiarly adapted to taking whole sized pictures, and family groups, on the largest plates. His oblique sky-light is very large, admitting the rays of light upon such an angle as to produce a picture of the most artistic lights and shades. With all the useful improvements of the day, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with a sitting. Particular attention given to copying *every thing* that admits copying by this art. Prices reasonable. Patronage respectfully solicited. 41—

OXYGENATED BITTERS.
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.
CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.
THE best and strongest certified Medicine in the world for the cure of
DYSPEPSIA,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
Such as Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or Wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, Coldness of the Extremities, Weakness of the Limbs,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
And all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.
Among the numerous and highly respectable certificates, we refer to the following:
Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer.
Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., of Theropeutics and Materia Medica, Dartmouth College.
Fitzhenry Homer, Esq., Boston.
James C. Dunn, Esq., City Treasurer, Boston.
Hon. Myron Lawrence, Ex-President Mass. Senate.
Hon. L. H. Arnold, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, now Member of Congress.
Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, formerly Governor of Michigan, now U. S. Senator.
Hon. J. T. Morehead, formerly Governor of Kentucky, now U. S. Senator.
Hon. J. F. Simmons, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.
Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont.
Hon. Wm. Upham, "
Hon. Solomon Foote, Member of Congress from Vt.
Hon. H. D. Foster, Member of Congress from Penn.
Hon. M. L. Martin, Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.
Gen. A. C. Dodge, Delegate in Congress from Iowa.
R. P. Stowe, Esq., Clerk in the House of Representatives.
C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
George W. Jones, Esq., Surveyor General, Dubuque, Iowa.
Joseph Hoxie, Esq., No. 26 Wall street, New York.
Many other individuals, of the highest respectability, can be referred to, who will confirm all that has been said in favor of this invaluable medicine.
Dr. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor, Vt.
REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.
Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. 32—3mis

LYON & POWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CLOTHS, FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING AND RICH FURNISHING GOODS.
Lower Floor and Chambers, 58 and 56 Washington street, Boston, Just north of State st.
L. & P. solicit an examination of their new and full stock of *Cloths, Overcoatings, Pantaloonery, Vestings, Fine Ready Made Clothing and Rich Furnishing Goods.*
GEORGE LYON. A. H. POWERS.
41—

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

PORT ROYAL, VA., Dec. 22, 18—.

DEAR S.,—As to Dr. G.'s errand, his deafness, and the consequent volume of voice with which he has been accommodated, "has released Grimalkin from the reticule," or, to speak in more vulgar phrase, "has let the cat out of the bag." Every slave in the house knows it, and the confused hurrying hither and thither would remind you of the consternation in a bee-hive, at the invasion of a caterpillar. I doubt not that the negroes, one and all, would like to imitate the bees' method of disarming an enemy, and embalm the dear doctor at once, rather than he should carry off any of their number.

Hannibal, the dining-room servant, was in a perfect fidget during breakfast. When he passed a cup of coffee his hand trembled so that he well nigh swamped the waiter with slops, and then he was so absent! I might have thought these things habitual with him, had not his mistress raised her delicate hand, and rolled up her eyes after the manner of a new astonishment. Like his illustrious namesake, Hannibal is not to be despised for his looks; and much I doubt if he has as dark a brow as had the hero of Carthage. He is a quadroon, not more shaded with sable than most Spaniards, Italians and Greeks, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of Asiatics. If color be the criterion, he has certainly *three-fourths of a right to himself*. Indeed, if he were a Spaniard, he would be called very distinguished looking, and would be turning the heads of half the girls with his appearance and address.

But Hannibal's eyes glowed on Dr. G., now and then, as if fires were burning within. Nevertheless, the conversation at the table went on just as if such a *thing* was not present. Cousin Franck and the doctor kept up quite an animated talk on various subjects, all more or less connected with the Florida plantation. Madam Regina presided with an easy grace, and her self-complacent countenance certainly did not betray any special commotion within, akin to that which had made sleepless the pillow of her Ruth.

When we were nearly through breakfast, Rosalie made her appearance,—punctuality at this meal not being a point of etiquette at cousin Franck's.

On returning to my room, I found Cleopatra highly excited. She had just been quarrelling with Mima, Rosalie's maid, and, once under way, she knew not when to stop.

"It's one ting to feel mighty cranky, and anoder ting to be it; dat tis, Mima. Eber so many folks in *dish shere* worl' tinks deyse mighty big concarns, like de swelled up toad, and deyse jest as good for notin'. Ony to tink, dat lazy hussy, Mima, dat neber arnt de salt in her pone, tinks I'll be sold afore her! She tink, too, dat Hannibal takes a heap of shine to her, dest as if she wasn't as black as de chimney back. I makes sure sich gemun as Hannibal won't have much to say to sich hussies as Mima!" and Cleopatra stopped to observe herself in the glass, and directly felt in better humor, as all people do in a fit of complacency.

I seated myself by a window that looked out on the kitchen. A Southern kitchen you have never seen, and I will slightly sketch the one before me. It is a small, one room building, entirely detached from the house, some three or four rods distant. It is sixteen feet square, perhaps, and its chimney is on the outside. Its style of architecture is not very ornamental, it must be admitted, but it is quite convenient, nevertheless. There is a fine, large fireplace, also an oven within, thus rendering the apartment more roomy by turning the chimney out of doors. By the way, the Southerners think us little better than savages, because we have not adopted their custom of excommunicating the kitchen from our dwellings.

Although it was chilly, I sat down by the window, open for the morning airing. Mine is a corner room, one window looking into the kitchen yard, and one into the garden. I noticed, through the half-closed blind, a "*quantity*" of children, liable to be sold, earnestly discussing the question that so agitated the laborers of the household. They vividly reminded me of Irving's bellipotent Dutchmen, as, with warlike demonstrations, they jabbered away under my window.

"Ut you gwine do ef dey sells you, Tom?" asked Dick of the great man of the company.

"Do! dey'll see ut dis nig 'll do, I reckons! ef dey comes nigh me, 'pears like, dey'll cotch ut aint good for dere healths!" bravely said Tom, fistifying with all the eloquence of a stump speech orator, one foot resting consequentially on a dilapidated wash-bench.

"Dey'd better be done if dey touch me," said little, tattered Harry, whose greasy lips suggested that he had made acquaintance with some unwatched fry-kettle of the kitchen.

"I say now, boys," said chubby Jupe, "dat ar ductar orter be ducked in de river; dat's ut I votes for."

"An so he hab, a delle cold un, make his teef go chatte chatte," added little Edie, rubbing her pretty hands, and dancing up and down for the sake of her half-frozen feet.

"Yes, boys, dats de go!" exclaimed chubby Jupe, who seemed to rival Tom as political leader, "dat's de go! Bess me! I wish a heap dat some ob de hus people ud be right smart libely, an hab him under; 'pears like it's high time."

"I wish so a heap," said half-clad Johnny, shivering.

"An so duz I," "and I," and I," replied half a dozen echoes.

"De case is, young uns," gravely remarked Tom, seeking to call attention to himself, "'pears like de case is, ut dat ar *ductar* is gwine to tote us off to Clorida, an de case is, young uns, 'pears like he'd orter be right smart sick abed!" and the fat paw of the little pleader came down on the wash-bench with a very valorous emphasis.

A murmur of applause buzzed through the group.

"Dat's de go, Tom!" exclaimed Jupe, "sposin de bench, shere, be de *ductar*, wouldn't he cotch it?" and he gave it a kick and a thump, and directly the whole troop kicked and thumped the old bench, until, if it had been the doctor, he must have been pretty thoroughly mauled. At this stage of operations, however, cousin Franck's "right hand man," Philip Augustus, seven years old, issued from the back hall door, and, whip in hand, began:

"What you up to now, you, —— nigs?" using an adjective we may not quote; "you thought your master wasn't on hand, eh?" and as the little flock scampered, some for the kitchen, and others for Aunt Selma's white-washed cabin, the lordly boy ran too, hitting now one and then another with his stinging lash.

The two little girls, Effie and Jule, who were too terrified to keep out of his way, were mercilessly chastised for the offence of the whole company. The poor things screamed as if badly hurt and half frightened out of their wits; but the promising young slave lord continued to apply the lash until they came in sight of Aunt Selma's cottage door, in which stood the dear soul herself, looking at Philip Augustus as if she would bring him to account for his cruelty. On seeing her, he appeared ashamed, and, attempting to raise a whistle, slunk back to the house, beating his boots with his whip.

"Well done, Phil, that's a man!" called out cousin Franck, who was promenading the hall in conversation with Dr. G., having witnessed a part of the prank just performed; "you are father's brave boy, that you are! Here, doctor, is the boy for you; he was born to rule; the reins of government are his by inherent right. He'll make his niggers stand round, one of these days; he knows how its done. Why, sir, if any little difficulty arises among the young servants, I've only to send Philip Augustus, and, like another Napoleon, he straitens matters at once."

I had just closed the window, and, seating myself by the fire, was shivering an accompaniment to the chilly blast without, when a knock, and cousin Rosalie entered. She looked sweetly in her neat, would-be-negligent morning dress—her studied dishabille, and I knew that she had come to make me a friendly, unceremonious call, as she brought her embroidery. Taking her seat on the sofa, which I had wheeled to the fireside, she said, "Mamma is very much engaged this morning, Ruth is indisposed, and father and Dr. G. are monopolized with business affairs, so I've trotted in to keep you from getting lonely and homesick."

I thanked her, and thought it very kind, of course.

"O, we had such a delightful party last night at the M.'s!" she exclaimed, with animation, "you ought to have been there. Everybody in the village was there, and some distinguished strangers, and we had such a lively time! Nothing but dancing was wanting to make it as agreeable as possible. Margarette M., who is very religious, and has been confirmed of late, did not wish a dance. O, but you ought to have been there. I should so admire to present you to my friends; they'll be calling on you soon. As for the young ladies, you'll not think them very beautiful when I tell you that I stand the acknowledged belle among them. I win my laurels for looks by lamp-light. O, it ought always to be evening for my sake."

I smiled, and said, "Then you do not love the sun."

"Ah, no!" she affectedly replied; "the gairish day—it has no sentiment, no poetry about it; and then it is so unmerciful in exposing sallow complexions!"

"I thought everybody and everything praised the sunlight," said I.

"Ah, no, indeed!" said Rosalie, knowingly, "you are mistaken there, my good cousin. Dyspeptic and nervous people hold it in abhorrence. It's too plain-spoken in the matter of their looks, dear. Once it was all the same to me, until I became belle, and, studying my looks, found that I was far more beautiful at evening than by daylight; since then, I have regarded that part of the twenty-four hours with contempt." And the spoiled beauty actually worked her lips into a hearty pout, as if vexed that the sun itself was not her obedient slave. Nevertheless, she plied her needle most zealously—she was embroidering a pair of slippers for the minister—and my thoughts wandered, wondering which of the people would be sold, and how they would bear up under the affliction. O, how my heart panted to save them this brute-fate! Rosalie broke in on my meditations, by saying,

"Our rector, the Rev. Mr. Brincherhoff, was at the party, cousin."

"Ah, indeed!" said I, half absent.

"Yes; and he is such a devoted man! He is wholly absorbed in the interests of the church. He lives the life of a saint, and makes most delightful parochial calls. If any one reaches heaven, I make sure he will, he is so holy."

"By his good works?" asked I.

"Yes, measurably, as mamma says. He fasts and goes through with the prayer-book every day, and I'm not sure that he does not do penance. He has made the tour of Europe, spent some time at Rome, and his mind is stored like a picture gallery. He is charming in conversation; he calls us young ladies young sisters of charity. I do hope you'll hear him discourse on the Apostolic Succession, he is so clear and conclusive in his delightful way of reasoning. Of course he is orthodox High Church, and an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Pusey; indeed, if I do not mistake, he graduated at Oxford some fifteen years ago. Ah, he makes religion so attractive to the eye, the ear, and to the sentiments of the heart, that one must needs fall in love with it. Indeed, one must be very wicked not to be religious."

"He must be a very eccentric minister."

"Yes, indeed, one of the excellent of the earth.—He is a widower, and ever so many are quarreling for him. I think him too good for anybody on earth—"

"Bless your heart, my dear little Ruth!" exclaimed Rosalie, interrupting herself as Ruth entered, "how pale you are! Are you playing ghost? What ails you, little chick? Come, puss, do tell us what's the matter?" But Ruth silently seated herself between Rosalie and myself.

"Ah, I reckon I read you!" exclaimed Rosalie; "it's *the prospect of a sale* that's eating out your life. Now, sis, before I would be so extra foolish! What do you care for the stupid people? the more sold the better, I reckon."

"O, Rosalie," replied Ruth, "how can you talk so?" How would you like to have me sold, for example?"

"You! of course not; you are my sister. Indeed, I should make a poor living without my good little Ruth," said Rosalie.

"But it would be no harder for us to separate than for the servants," pleaded Ruth.

"Nonsense, puss!" said Rosalie, lightly, "how sentimental! It's not comfortable to think of our servants as having human feelings, so pray dismiss such a prosy thought. But who ever saw the like? what a hubbub there is among them this morning! One would think they all expected to be sold. What's got into them? Let's go and call on nurse Selma, and see if she is as calm as ever."

"O, yes," rejoined Ruth, "let us go at once." And away we went to call at the good nurse's cabin.

Adieu, POCAHONTAS.

THE SHIP OF DEATH.

WE believe it is a German poet who, walking "silent and thoughtful by the solemn shore of the vast ocean we must sail so soon," thus speaks of "*The Ship of Death.*"—*Harper's Mag.*

"By the shore of time now lying,
On the inky flood beneath,
Patiently thou SOUL undying,
Waits for thee the Ship of Death!

"He who on that vessel starteth,
Sailing from the sons of men,
To the friends from whom he parteth,
Never more return again!

"From her mast no flag is flying,
To denote from whence she came:
She is known unto the dying—
AZAEL is her captain's name.

"Not a word was ever spoken,
On that dark unfathom'd sea;
Silence there is so unbroken,
She herself seems not to be.

"Silent thus, in darkness lonely,
Doth the SOUL put forth alone,
While the wings of angels only
Waft her to a LAND UNKNOWN."

THE WIFE'S INFLUENCE ON HER HUSBAND'S FORTUNE.

A WOMAN has her husband's fortunes in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances. This is her first duty, and it ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought for a moment to tempt her to deviate in the least degree from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearance. If it could succeed it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been made by women, who have been precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.

Then a man's fortunes are in a manner in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion depends on her. Her moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her council, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind. A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her own time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed. She of all human beings, can best minister to its needs. For the sick soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal ills. If it be weary, in her assiduity, it finds repose and refreshment. If it be harrassed and worn to a morbid irritability, her gentle tones steal over it with a soothing more potent than the most exquisite music. If every enterprise be dead, and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have the power to re-kindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to renew the encounter with the toils and troubles of life.

FORMATION OF DEW.

THE air contains at all times more or less of moisture, though in a state so rarified as to be imperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer's day to fill a glass with cold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will be condensed, and made visible in the form of small pellucid drops upon the outside of the glass below that of the surrounding atmosphere. On this principle distillation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed. No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of grass which clothe the earth's surface give out the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere that they condense in the form of dew part of the rarified moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is of course more abundant before and after rains, when the atmosphere is moistest.

Calm and clear nights are essential, also, for the copious deposition of dew; for then the glassy blades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent return. On the contrary, however, if the night be cloudy, then the clouds, by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute in some degree to keep its temperature on a level with that of the glassy blades, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but little dew is deposited. It, in addition to clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will be formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing a warmer current by which it is surrounded; or it may be that the night winds, being generally cool, so rapidly reduce the air's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass.

As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so they differ in their attraction for dew. On grass, swan's down, and other filamentous substances which readily part with their heat, dew copiously condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on plowed lands; and cultivated soils are refreshed with abundance of dew, while barren rocks and sandy deserts, not needing, do not receive the genial moisture. Indeed, every plant possesses, according to its kind, the power of condensing as much dew as is necessary for its peculiar and individual exigencies. Thus, not even a dewdrop seems to have been formed by the blind action of chance, but is gathered by the hand of infinite Wisdom for a definite and benevolent end.

A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD.

A FEW Christian friends were recently admiring the character of one of their acquaintances, and descanting upon his virtues and graces. One of them remarked, "I admire him for his manly firmness and independence in sustaining the cause of truth and righteousness in the community." A second friend, who acquiesced in the correctness of this estimate, added, "And I particularly admire him for his gentle courtesy of demeanor. He puts me in mind of a true, kind-hearted woman." "Yes," immediately replied a third friend, "and I admire him because he is guileless as a child." "Well," exclaimed a lady, who overheard the conversation, "you have made him out a remarkable character. He is a man, a woman, and a child!" And so he was in each of the characteristics named.

The best form of Christianity is that which presents the loveliest *combination* of its graces. Every true Christian is believed to possess the substance of every grace. Love, which is the general attribute, includes every form of virtue and goodness. But observation teaches that while many Christians excel in particular qualities, and almost every one has something that may be admired, few possess a *completeness* of Christian character. This is the prevalent defect which mars the evidence of sanctification. A firm independence in bearing witness to the truth is worthy of all imitation. But why need it be dissevered from gentleness and meekness? Why not let there be superadded, kind-hearted courtesy and guileless simplicity? How transcendently beautiful in this world of ruin is a spiritual temple, whose proportions are arranged according to the science of the Scriptures, and where each part is not only admirable in itself, but derives increased effect from the general harmony which pervades the whole? Few persons seem to possess, at the present day, that completeness of character so necessary to the full illustration of Christianity. The combination of graces springs from Divine power and goodness, and is lovely alike to the eye and to the heart. *Presbyterian Magazine.*

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

THIS figment of Popery is ridiculed in New Holland in the following doggerel, in the diocese where Bishop Short is the reigning ecclesiastic:

SOMETHING "SHORT" FOR SUCKING PUSEYITES.

When a Bishop dips
The Episcopal tips
Of his fingers in duly blessed water,
And sprinkles the child,
Till then running wild,
That baby is saved—son or daughter.
Rejoice, child of evil,
Born food for the devil,
Properly cross'd
No longer lost;
Fees of course paid,
Promises made,
You lose, all at once, of sin the old leaven,
And straightway receive a free ticket to heaven.
If you don't believe this, as believe it you ought,
You'll die and be lost, says good Bishop Short.

PUBLIC OPINON.

All this to you, Short, as mud may be clear;
But it's far from the thing, and will never do here.
Sydney Paper.

A SEA-SICK COCKNEY.

THACKERAY, through the mouth of one of his heroes, thus amusingly depicts the sensation of sea-sickness:—"Gentle reader," says Chawls, "av you ever been on the otion!—"the sea, the sea, the hopen sea!" as Barry Cromwell says. As we entered our little wessel, and I'd looked to masters luggitch and mine (mine was wrapped up in a very small handkercher) as soon as I saw the waives, black and frothy like fresh drawn porter, a dashin against the ribbs of our gallant bark, the keal, like a wedge, splittin the billoes in two, the sails a flaffin in the air, the standard of Hengland floating at the mast-head, the steward a gettin ready the basin and things, the captain proudly tredding the deck and giving orders to the sailors, the white rox of Albany, and the Bathin macheens disappearing in the distans—then, then I felt, for the first time, the madgisty of existence. "Yellow-plush, my boy," said I in a dialog with myself, "your life is now about to commens—your carear, as a man, dates from your entrans on this packet."

Here, I reckolect, I was ableeged to stop. A fealing, in the fust place singular, in the next place paneful, and at last completely overpowering, had come upon me while I was making the abuff speach, and now I found myself in a sityouation which Delixy for Bids me to describe. Suffis to say, that I discovered what basins were made for—that for many, many hours, I lay in hagony of exotion, dead to all intence and purposes, the rain patterin in my face, the salers a trampling over my body—the panes of purgatory going on inside."

CONSOLING IDEA OF DEATH.

"I CONGRATULATE you and myself," wrote John Foster to a friend, "that life is passing fast away. What a superlatively grand and consoling idea is that of death!—Without this radiant idea, this delightful morning star, indicating that the luminary of eternity is going to rise, life would to my view darken into midnight melancholy. O! the expectation of living *here*, and living *thus*, always, would be indeed a prospect of overwhelming despair. But thanks to that decree that dooms us to die—thanks to that gospel which opens the vision of an endless life, and thanks above all, to that Saviour friend who has promised to conduct all the faithful through the sacred trance of death into scenes of everlasting delight."

AMERICA VESPUCCI.—The posterity of the great Florintine navigator, who deservedly shares with Columbus the glory of the discovery of America, although his contemporaries were wrongly partial to him, by giving his name to this continent, is not extinct in Italy. One of the living descendents of Americus is a young lady, with lovely features, and a manly patriotic character, well worthy of the name she bears, which is America Vespucci. A friend of mine, who has visited her of late at Paris, where she lives in a half voluntary exile, related to me the following anecdote, as explanatory of the cause of her leaving Italy. After the entry of the Austrians into Florence, in 1849, General D'Aspre the chief commander of the Austrian corps of occupation in Tuscany, went to a soiree, where Miss Vespucci was present. As soon as she noticed him, she left the party. Next day, at the great public promenade called le Cascine, as the fair offspring of Americus was riding on horseback, the General approached her, and saluted her in a very marked manner. She struck contemptuously her whip upon the flank of the General's horse and spurred on her own.

After this incident she thought it prudent to retire to her country house. D'Aspre took quite a gallant revenge for an Austrian. Is is, however, to be taken into account that he is a Frenchman by birth; had he, unfortunately, been an Austrian of pure blood, he would, probably, have had her whipped, after Haynau's fashion. He contented himself with stationing a regiment around the lady's villa. She inquired whether she was a prisoner. She was answered no; but when she came out all the officers were ready to salute her. She complained of that indignity to the Colonel. "Why," said he, "are you afraid of them, Miss America?" "No," was the answer, "but I despise them."—*Cor. Prov. Jour.*, 30th.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY.—"Well, Laura, give me a short sketch of the sermon? Where was the text?"

"Oh, I don't know. I have forgotten—but would you believe it! Mrs. V., wore that horrid bonnet of hers! I could'nt keep my eyes off it all meeting time; and Miss T. wore a new shawl that must have cost fifty dollars. I wonder her folks do not see the folly of such extravagance; and there was Miss S. with her pelisse—it's astonishing what want of taste some folks exhibit."

"Well, if youv'e forgotten the sermon, you have not the audience; but which preacher did you prefer—this one, or Mr. A?"

"Oh, Mr. A.; he is so handsome and so graceful; what an eye, and what a fine set of teeth he has!"

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS' BOYS.

THERE is one thing I would like to impress upon the minds of the farmers of this country. To all you that have boys that can write, get each one a memorandum book, a few sheets of paper will do, if nothing better can be had, and in that have each one keep an account of every day's work done in the year, the kind of work employed in, and the day of the month and date of the year. If in sowing, mention the kind of grain, and the amount of seed per acre, the time of planting and of reaping. In fact I should have them note all the passing events of the farm; and as they grow older they will find more of importance to note. Six cents will buy a book that will last one year, to commence with. My word for it, if the farmers will adopt this course, their sons will be much better farmers than their fathers. It may seem like dry business to commence with the first of January, but as the spring opens, the green grass appears, and bright prospects are in our paths, and the tasks will be more pleasing every day until the close of the year. Who would not give twice what the paper and ink cost, could they but obtain a memorandum book written by a grandfather a hundred years ago? Try it, farmers, young and old; keep a journal of every day, and you will become a race of scientific book farmers, not to be imposed upon. George Washington, one of the best farmers of America, kept a journal of the farm. Much might be written to prove the benefit of such a course, if adopted; but I leave it for the present, hoping some one more capable will write upon the subject hereafter.

DISPOSITION OF CATTLE TO FATTEN.

MANY people act on the supposition that all cattle are alike in their disposition to fatten; no greater mistake can be committed, since half the feed will bring forward one animal, required to produce another, and the economy of fattening cattle depends in no small degree in selecting the right animals. Mr. Stephens gives some rules for selecting animals disposed to early maturity. He says:

"The most prominent indication of this disposition is a loose, thick, mellow skin, as if floating upon a stratum of fat below; and such a skin is invariably covered with long, soft, mossy feeling hair, bearing a decided color. A firmness of texture over the whole body is essential to a disposition to fatten; no fat encumbers the bones of the legs and of the head. All the extremities, the limbs, head and tail are small, fine and tapering from the body. The eye is prominently set in the head, and with a placid expression. The forehead is broad. The ears are sensible to every new sound. The muzzle is sharp, the nostrils distended, and the jaws distinct and clean. The muscles broad and flat. The blood-vessels large and full. The chest is broad, and the tail flat at the top, and broad and tapering to the tuft of hair. The line of the back is straight and level, and the ribs round. A back high above the level is narrow, and is accompanied with flat ribs and a long narrow face, which are both indicative of a want of disposition to fatten. When the back is below the level, the fat and flesh are mostly upon the lower part of the carcass, and the tallow increases in the interior. The flanks and cod are then thick and fat. In such a configuration the fore-quarters are larger than the hind. Such an animal evinces a disposition to fatten, but lays on coarse pieces.—When the curved lines abound over the body and play into one another, giving a brilliancy to the surface, while the sweeping lines of the contour, with the tapering fineness of the extremities, the pleasing countenance, and the joyous spirit, a symmetry, a state of health, and disposition to improve are conjoined, they afford the highest satisfaction and profit to the breeder."

WEEDS, VORACIOUS FEEDERS.

CONSTANT and unceasing warfare against every species of noxious weeds, is one of the prime duties of the thorough farmer. No one, who has not given careful thought to the subject, can imagine how much the productiveness of even the best tilled farms is abridged by their presence. A writer in the Germantown Telegraph speaking of this subject remarks:

"All plants which come legitimately under this name are gross feeders; they require a very much larger amount of pabulum to perfect their several systems, and carry them successfully forward to complete perfection than the cultivated plants of equal weight and size, and are consequently vastly more emasculating to the soil. A single "pig weed" will abstract from the soil in the course of its vegetative career, as much as is required to give perfection to four spires of productive wheat. Many other weeds are equally voracious in their habits, and where numerous and unrestricted, abstract from the soil to an extent almost too great to be believed. All weeds, therefore should be destroyed. Not a worthless plant should be allowed to tenant the farm; nothing that will not make some valuable return for the food and nourishment it consumes. This is the true policy for the farmer.

FRUIT TREES BY THE ROADSIDE.

THE practice of setting out fruit trees by the roadside cannot be too highly recommended. In many parts of Europe this practice is general, and the fatigued traveller acknowledges the well-timed hospitality thus afforded him. The excuse is often made that the fruit will be stolen; but if the practice were general, the amount of fruit taken by wayfarers would only be what common hospitality would freely grant; and in Germany every third tree, by custom, may be *tabooed*, (the owner of the adjoining farm ties a piece of rag to one of the lower limbs of the tree,) and no traveller will touch it. Travellers inform us that no reward will tempt a German stage-driver to regale his passengers with fruit from a marked tree—two out of the three being left to their use, if desired, renders the selected tree free from the chance of being used.—The amount of fertilizing material continually wasted upon roads would be available by such a practice, and nothing but extreme selfishness will prevent the use of these materials for public benefit. Many of the larger sort of fruit trees which are highly ornamental and afford fine shade, like the display of costly mansions, only excite the poor to envy, without adding materially to their comfort or health.—*Working Farmer.*

WILLIAM POPE,
(LATE POPE & WALDRON,)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE,
SOLAR LAMPS, CUTLERY, &c.
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OPPOSITE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.
Mr. Pope would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has just received by the latest arrivals, *new and fresh Goods*, which he is now opening—to which he invites their attention, and solicits their patronage. 39—6m

LARGER SALES AND SMALLER PROFITS!
F. A. JONES & CO.,
1 & 2 Tremont Row, Boston,
Beg leave to say that such has been the influence of this principle, carried into practice, that within the past year we have been obliged to
DOUBLE OUR ROOM
In order to accommodate the
CROWD OF CUSTOMERS
who have flocked to our store to purchase
BARGAINS!
We point to this fact as proof of the assertion which we boldly make, that
"WE SELL AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW ENGLAND,"
and we can afford to, as our goods are purchased mostly, either
AT AUCTION,
OR BY OUR OWN IMPORTATION!
This gives us an advantage (which we give our customers,) of
NEARLY ONE PROFIT!
Our immense business enables us to buy
GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES,
and at any time when the prices are an inducement to us, and as with our
INCREASED ROOMS
we exhibit a proportional
INCREASE OF STOCK,
the great variety which can always be found here guarantees to the purchaser a selection from EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY which can be found any where.
SILKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SHAWLS, OF EVERY KIND.
A full stock of every quality
MERINOS, THIBETS, ALEPINES, ALPACCAS, DE LAINES, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which we pledge ourselves to sell at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!
We call particular attention to
BLACK SILKS.
As we have them direct from the manufacturer, we can give DECIDED BARGAINS, and receive a small profit ourselves. We have an exclusive department of
MOURNING GOODS!
which we intend shall always contain a choice assortment of
FULL AND HALF MOURNING GOODS.
We now exhibit new patterns of
PARIS CLOAKS AND SACKS!
Just imported, also a complete stock of our own manufacture from FRENCH PATTERNS, at low prices.
TREMONT ROW SILK AND SHAWL STORE.
F. A. JONES & CO.,
39—3m 1 & 2 TREMONT ROW, BOSTON.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DANIELL & CO.,
249 WASHINGTON STREET,
HAVE now received a full and rich stock of new and desirable Goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, consisting in part of
Rich Silks,
Of all the most fashionable styles to be found in the market—such as extra rich BROCADE, PLAID, STRIPED and FIGURED; BLACK SILKS, of very *superior* manufacture; HEAVY BLACK SILKS, for Clergymen's Gowns; PLAID RAW SILKS; lot of STRIPED SILKS, at auction prices.
SHAWLS.
CASHMERE Long and Square SHAWLS, in new designs and all colors; BAY STATE SHAWLS, in new patterns and colors; Plain and Embroidered CRAPE SHAWLS, some *very rich* patterns; Cashmere and Embroidered SCARFS, some entirely new designs.
MOURNING ARTICLES,
Constantly on hand, of the VERY BEST KINDS.
CLOAKS AND SACKS,
Made from VELVET, SILK, SATIN, LADIES CLOTHS, THIBET CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOAKINGS, &c.
DRESS GOODS.
Consisting of rich Printed CASHMERES and MUSLIN DE LAINES. Also, all the low priced styles DE LAINES and PERSIAN CLOTHS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
And Ladies' and Gentlemen's Under Garments, in great variety; LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., of every description.
CURTAIN MUSLINS,
Of all the different styles and qualities.
BLANKETS, QUILTS and BED COMFORTERS; LINEN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS; DAMASKS; NAPKINS; DOYLIES; and every article used in House-keeping.
As we import many of our Goods, and have every facility for obtaining them at the VERY LOWEST PRICES in this country, we feel sure we can offer as many inducements to purchasers as any House in the city.
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HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT FRAMINGHAM.
THIS School continues, as heretofore, under the joint care of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer.
There are four terms in each year, of eleven weeks each, commencing on the first Tuesday in the months of March, June, September and December.
Terms: For board and tuition, per quarter, $40 00
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For Music and Drawing, an extra charge is made, regulated by the charges of teachers employed.
References: Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, Wm. H. Foster, Esq., (Cashier, Bank of Commerce,) Boston; Rev. A. B. Baker, Lynn; Rev. D. W. Stevens, Mansfield; Rufus Brewer, Esq., Milford; Charles R. Train, Esq., Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., Mr. I. S. Wheeler, Mr. L. Wight, J. W. Olmstead, Framingham.
Framingham, Sept. 1851. RUFUS F. BREWER. 37—3m

GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS
FOR
HOME AND SCHOOL,
SELECTED by the author of "Theory of Teaching," "Elements of Astronomy," &c. &c. 3d edition enlarged.
Schools supplied on favorable terms.
Published by S. G. SIMPKINS, 124 Washington st. 13—

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BELLS of any size either in *Chimes* or Single, cast to correct musical tone, can be had of the subscribers at short notice.
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REAL ESTATE, bought, sold and exchanged. Mortgages negotiated, rents collected, and all business connected with Real Estate attended to with promptness. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 33—3m

NEW CHURCH MUSIC.
"THE LONGER USED THE BETTER LIKED."
THE GOLDEN LYRE,
A NEW Collection of Church Music, adapted to the various metres now in use, together with a great variety of new Anthems, Sentences, and Chants, for Choirs, Singing Classes, Musical Associations, and Social Sacred Music Circles, by
V. C. TAYLOR,
author of Taylor's "Sacred Minstrel," "Choral Anthems," &c.
This is Mr. Taylor's last work, and though but a few months from the press, many thousands have been called for
"TAYLOR'S CHORAL ANTHEMS, a new collection of Choruses, Anthems, Quartettes, Trios, Duetts and Solos, original and selected, for Singing Societies, Choirs and Social Musical Circles."
Mr. Taylor's compositions are *original*, chaste, pleasing and highly expressive. There is melody in every part. His selections are judiciously made from the *best* works, both ancient and modern. His works have received the highest praise both from the press and the musical profession, and it is the united testimony of all who have used them, that "the longer they are used the better they are liked." The music is adapted to Choirs and Schools of every grade, from beginners to the most cultivated; and where *these* books are purchased, new ones are not needed every year or two.
JOHN W. FULLER & CO.,
Publishers, Utica, N. Y., (Successors to Hawley, Fuller & Co.)
Utica, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1851. 37—6w

NEW SINGING BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED,—THE BAY STATE GLEE BOOK, a very choice collection of Glees and four part Songs. By carefully avoiding all stale and cry compositions, this book is made to contain as many really popular glees, as any of the larger collections, and yet will be sold at the exceeding low price of 25 cents per copy. Copies for examination will be sent by mail, postage free, on the receipt of 25 cents.
THE SONG OF THE BELL, a beautiful Oratorio, for Musical Societies, and for choir practice. This Oratorio is replete with beautiful Choruses, Solos, Duetts, &c., occupies about an hour in performance, and is one of the most interesting and classical compositions ever published.
THE HAYDEN COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, a new and very popular collection. Numerous testimonials from Musical Conventions, Choirs, and professional men have been received, in reference to this work, and the subscriber has the fullest confidence in recommending it as one of the very best now before the public. Price $6 per dozen. A. N. JOHNSON,
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THE Boston Franklin Street Gymnasium is open for the reception of subscribers. Terms of admission 8 dollars—or shower baths included, 10 dollars a year. As this establishment is under a committee of three of the annual subscribers, appointed by themselves, I feel myself warranted in saying, that I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may enrol their names on the book of the Gymnasium. All who wish to learn the manly art of Self-Defence, can have 24 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 2 months, for 14 dollars. Terms for instruction in Fencing, for 36 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 3 months, 18 dollars.
The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term. F. STEWART, JR., Proprietor.
7—1y

LEROW'S
DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,
(SKY LIGHT)
NO. 138½ WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite School Street,)
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Pictures taken in any weather, Singly or in Groups, and warranted. Particular attention given to Copying; will also attend to taking likenesses of sick and deceased persons. *Instruction given in the art.* 39—1y

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GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.
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BOUND VOLUMES.—Five volumes are now published, and neatly bound in sheep and muslin. Price $1 25 in either style.
POSTAGE FREE.—In order to give our friends residing at a distance an opportunity of possessing this invaluable Library, the publisher makes this liberal proposition: To send one or more volumes, *postage free*, to those who remit $1 25 for each volume. The whole set will be sent for $6, postage free.
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Postmasters, Clergymen, Editors, and School Teachers are invited to obtain subscribers. They will be allowed 25 per cent. on all new subscriptions when the full price is obtained.
D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher.
26—tf 118 Nassau street, New York.

DAGUERREOTYPES.
MR. J. STONE, No. 34 Tremont Row, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated with him in the above business, Mr. G. W. Stone, formerly of 113 Washington street, and will be happy to wait on our former friends, and all others who may be pleased to favor us with a call.
We have a very large, oblique sky light, so admitting the rays of light, as to produce the most beautiful lights and shades, developing the features and eyes in the most life-like expression this wonderful art can produce, and with our excellent whole size camera, for large pictures, single or in groups, we will serve our customers, to as fine miniatures as can be found any where, and at reasonable prices. Please call and examine our specimens before sitting elsewhere. J. STONE.
Boston, May, 1851. G. W. STONE.
22—

CHURCHES,
FACTORIES, AND ALL OTHER, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
Warmed and ventilated in the most agreeable and economical manner, by
PROUTY & MEARS'S NEW SELF-RADIATING PORTABLE FURNACE!
IN constructing this Furnace, we have spared neither pains or expense in producing an article to meet the wants of Builders, Building Committees, and Occupants of Dwellings, who wish to heat their rooms with a substantial Furnace, in the most healthy and agreeable manner, with the least possible expense.
The Furnace is very compact and substantial in its construction, and contains a very large amount of radiating surface, arranged on an entire new principle, so that the gases are thoroughly consumed within the fire chamber, therefore no heat is lost by passing out through the smoke pipe, or what is still more aggravating, through the hot air pipes into the rooms. One great advantage with this Furnace, especially in heating churches, or buildings which require the heat to be disseminated through large rooms, is, that we set two of these, instead of one brick furnace, with the same or less expense; therefore we gain more heat with the same amount of fuel, while the trouble of tending is not increased, and in those seasons of the year when the weather is mild, the fire may be kindled in one only, thereby diminishing the consumption of fuel one-half, while the heat may be governed with much less trouble.
These Furnaces may be set in basements or vestries, one upon either side, thus letting the hot air pipe direct up through the hot air pipe, whereby we gain more advantage from the heat, and by admitting it through the register on each side, the room is heated in one-third the time which is required by placing one only in the centre, as common with large Furnaces.
We would solicit the attention of those who are in want of Furnaces for heating churches, or other buildings, to call at our rooms,
NOS. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST.,
where we have on exhibition samples of PROUTY & MEARS'S new and improved HOT AIR VENTILATING FURNACE, both for coal and wood, together with a complete assortment of Parlor and Chamber Grates and Frames, of all kinds; HOT AIR and VENTILATING REGISTERS of the latest patterns. Also, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Funnel, and Hot Air Pipe manufactured at the shortest notice. Materials of all kinds for setting Furnaces and Ranges furnished on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to setting Furnaces and Heating and Ventilating buildings of all kinds, at
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N. B. Persons wishing any information respecting these Furnaces, will receive our most cordial attention by applying either in person or by mail to D. PROUTY & CO.,
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FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
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AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE,
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40—4m (Late Kittredge & Blakes.)

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WM. H. HUTCHINSON.
All orders by express or otherwise faithfully attended to.
35—2m

MISS R. WISWALL, Female Physician,
WOULD inform her friends and the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Brambal, corner of La Grange Place and Washington street, where she will be found ready to attend to the calls of the sick, or to visit them by day or night; or will receive a few at her house.
MEDICINES, for the cure of diseases,—made and prepared by herself,—that have been very successful, (and for proof of which many testimonials can be shown,) are kept constantly on hand; among which are SYRUP FOR THE BLOOD—CORDIAL FOR FITS AND WORMS—COUGH SYRUP and CANDY—which have proved highly beneficial to the large numbers who have used them. Also, DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,—which has been tested for twenty years as a sovereign remedy for those complaints,—WASHES, LINIMENT, PLASTERS, FAMILY BILIOUS PILLS, BALSAM for Weak Lungs, and Pain in the Side, and Lang's celebrated OINTMENT. 41—1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL GOODS.
FOGG & BURBANK are now manufacturing various kinds of desirable goods for Fall trade, such as
Gents French Calf Pegged half Welt Boots.
" " " " Water proof do.
" " " " Im. Cork do.
" English Oak Grain double sole do.
" French Calf and Enamelled Congress Boots.
" " " " Oxford Ties.
" Fine Buck Skin Boots and Congress Boots.
" Black and colored Congress Gaiters.
Boys and Youths French Calf and Grain Boots.
" " " Enamel'd Congress do.
Boots and Gaiters.
Men's, Boys and Children's Calf, Goat and Enamelled Brogans, &c. &c., all of our own manufacture and warranted.
We are also constantly supplied with Men's, Boys, and Youths, thick, Kip and Grain Double Sole work of all kinds. Women's, Misses, and Children's Lace Boots; Gaiter Boots; Jenny Lind Boots, Walking Shoes, Excelsiors, Buskins, &c. &c., of the very best quality and style, all of which are offered at low prices for cash. FOGG & BURBANK,
39—3m 7 & 9 Central street, Boston.

F. HOLLINGWORTH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
665 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his friends and the public, particularly those of the South end and the inhabitants of South Boston and Roxbury, to his assortment of Goods, suitable for fashionable Fall Clothing, which he is prepared to make to measure on the shortest notice, with superior workmanship, the best of trimmings, and a graceful, good fitting and comfortable garment warranted to every customer.
READY MADE PANTALOONS AND VESTS.
In this department great inducements are offered to purchasers, viz: *good stock, well made, and cut so as to fit and look as well as custom garments.*
Every gentleman wishing for A GOOD ARTICLE AT A FAIR PRICE, either custom or ready made, will find it advantageous to patronize the subscriber. F. HOLLINGWORTH.
39—

GENERAL JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.
WM. H. HUTCHINSON,
Xylographic, Flain,
CARD & FANCY JOB PRINTER, AND ENGRAVER,
OFFICE, 210 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Nearly opposite Marlboro' Hotel
The public are invited to examine specimens of beautiful work, consisting of bronzed Tags, Cloth, Bonnet, Cigar Box, Perfumers', Druggists', and other labels, (in colors) Spool Tickets, &c. &c. Copperplate work, and every description of Job Printing, faithfully attended to. Orders from the country answered, and patronage respectfully solicited. Address, Marriage and other Cards engraved and printed. Seals, Envelopes, and Note Paper embossed. Self-Sealing Envelopes printed to order. 15—

REMOVAL.
E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 42 North Market street a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade; and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. 14—tf

MILLS & FORRISTALL,
NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys.
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;
With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.
M & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.
NEW ORLEANS.
WE offer our services for the Sale of all descriptions of Merchandise, and for the Forwarding of Goods. Our charges for forwarding will be as low as any other house, and we shall give particular attention to having all goods measured; thereby saving a large amount on the freight. We make no charge of storage on forwarding goods, unless they remain in store over one month.
We will, also, attend to the Collection of Accounts, Notes, &c. Our residence for the last ten years in New Orleans, both summer and winter, has made us familiar with the business of the city, and given us an extensive trade with the principal merchants in this State and the river towns.
Below will be found our Tariff of Charges.
WM. L. CUSHING & CO., No. 55 Common st.
Refer to—Messrs. Child & Cushing, Messrs. Sam'l Thaxter & Son, Boston.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, per hhd.	cts. 25	Boots and Shoes, per case,	cts. 5
Cotton, per bale,	25	Dry Goods, in boxes, bales, cases, trunks and other packages, 5 to 25 cts. according to size.	
Hemp, do	10		
Bacon or Provisions, per hhd.	12½		
Do. do. per tierce,	6¼	Coffee, Spices, &c. per bag,	4
Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Whiskey, &c. per bbl.	4	Soap and Tallow Candles, per box,	1
Flour, Grain, and other dry barrels,	3	Sperm Candles, per box,	2
Lard, Nails, and Shot, per keg	1½	Pickles, qt. bxs, 1 cent; ½ gall bxs 2 cts.; gallon bxs,	5
Lead, per pig,	1	Mackerel, per bbl. for Nos. 1 and 2,	4
Corn, Wheat, Beans, Oats, and other Grain, per bag,	2	Do. do. for No. 3,	3
Salt, per sack,	4	Liquors, in hhds and pipes,	25
Gunny Bags, per bale,	10	Do. in half pipes,	12½
Earthen and Hardware, per package,	12½ to 25	Do. in quarter casks and bbls	6¼

All description of Merchandise not included in above will be charged in proportion.
Commissions and Storage on Consignment Goods will be charged as per Tariff adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.
COMMISSIONS—On Collecting Drafts and investing in Exchange, 1 per cent.
Do. do. when suit is brought, 5 per cent.
*** No sales guarantied unless positive orders are given, in which case a charge of 2½ per cent. will be made. 23—

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S
EATING HOUSE,
REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.
Entrances,
NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST.
Ladies' Edtrance in Sewall Place.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

SOUPS		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2		
ROAST.		COOKED TO ORDER.	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Ham and Eggs,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
		Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH.		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA,	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

Gentlemen wishing Dinners by the week, will be supplied with tickets. Board by the week on reasonable terms.
52—tf

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.
THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at
GREAT BARGAINS!
To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING,
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.
Particular attention is devoted to the
BOYS' DEPARTMENT,
Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, with the assurance that they, one and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.
REMEMBER OAK HALL,
26—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

GRAFTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.
HOSIERY.
Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.
SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.
G. & Co., manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joy's Building, Boston. 19—

LYON & FOWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,
Which they will make up in the best styles
ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE
Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,
AT LOW PRICES.
Lower Floor and Chambers,
58 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
GEO. LYON.
A. H. POWERS. 40—1y

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS, COLLARS,
SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.
NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

PLUMMER & ALLEN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 18 Washington street, (opposite Cornhill,) Boston,
INVITE the attention of their friends and the public, to their well selected stock of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season. Orders executed on reasonable terms, and in the best manner, in conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.
J. A. PLUMMER.
18—6m J. H. ALLEN.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.
The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.
My spring stock of Goods is of the latest importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 98 Washington street, up stairs. GEO. N. NICHOLS.
44—1y os

CHURCH BELLS!
CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.
CONSTANTLY on hand; and PEALS or CHIMES OF BELLS, (of any number,) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.
An experience of thirty years in this business, has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite, for obtaining the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure for their bells the highest awards at the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes, of New York, were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; and Kingston, C. W.; and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York—the largest ever cast in this country.
Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY & SON.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. 25—1y

SCALES AND BALANCES.
JONES & PRESTON,
(*Successors to Lyman Locke,*)
NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURE and have constantly for sale, Improved Patent Platform Scales of all sizes, of the most approved patterns in use, which for accuracy, durability, simplicity of construction and convenience for use are not surpassed. Also the Dearborn Patent Balances, Market and Counter Scales of a great variety, adapted to the weighing of all kinds of goods. All warranted to weigh correct. Also Tin Ware, such as Oil Cans, Dry Measures, Tea Cans, Measures, Tunnels, Scoops, and every kind of article for store use, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
N. B. Hay and Coal Scales put in at short notice.
SILAS JONES.
22—1y WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

PLOUGHS, MANURE FORKS, &c.
PARKER & WHITE, manufacturers of Improved Agricultural Machines, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, offer for sale
300 Martin's Improved Eagle Plows.
300 doz. Partridge's, Morse's, King's, &c., Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 prongs.
150 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
75 Improved Seed Sowers and Cornplanters.
800 doz. Concave Cast Steel Hoes.
1000 " Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Cast Steel Shovels.
500 Thermometer and Cylinder Churns.
Corn Shellers, Iron Bars, Picks, Bog Hoes, &c., at wholesale or retail. 11—1y

ANSON PECK,
MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.; for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, Essex Street, Boston. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.
WILSON'S Abdominal Supporter was patented May 28, 1843, and is improved and for sale at 181 Washington street, Boston, and by the subscriber, at West Townsend, Mass. Also, a new article of Shoulder Braces and Suspenders combined, for ladies, gentlemen and children. 16 SILAS BRUCE.

PURE NATIVE WINE.
THE subscriber has received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Glazier & Flint, of South Ashburnham, Mass., a consignment of their native Wine, made expressly for communion use. The Manufacturers offer this wine to the public with the assurance that it contains nothing of an alcoholic nature except the strength of the wild native grape. I have examined the wine. I think it is preferable to any imported I have seen. B. H. SKINNER,
6—eptf 112 Court st., Boston.

CYTHEREAN HAIRWASH,
COMPOSED OF ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL,
For Beautifying, Restoring and Cleansing the Hair,
WITHOUT giving it an oily or dry appearance, as many of the Preparations now in use have a tendency to. It will give to Sandy Hair an AUBURN HUE, and to all Light or Brown Hair a very DARK AND RICH appearance and color. If rubbed well into the roots of hair with a stiff brush, it will afford immediate relief for the HEADACHE.
It has been used in the same way with remarkable success to prevent the Hair from FALLING OFF, and is recommended with confidence to those troubled with this annoyance.
Put up in 25 and 75 cent Bottles,
to convince those who may wish to give it a trial with a small bottle before purchasing the larger, in which it comes much cheaper.
Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
A splendid assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Buffalo Horn, and Shell back HAIR BRUSHES, with a good assortment of Common Brushes.
N. B. All orders, by Express or otherwise, will receive prompt attention, if addressed as above.

GENERAL TWIGGS'
HAIR DYE OR COLOR RESTORER.
MOST people have probably heard of the accidental discovery of this article by General Twiggs, of the U. S. A., but for the benefit of those who may have not, we give the following particulars: The General returned from Mexico with his head as white as snow, and his forehead covered with a cutaneous eruption; for the latter a physician in New York advised the use of
SUGAR OF LEAD—LAC SULPHUR—AND ROSE WATER.
This mixture cured the eruption, and much to his and his friends astonishment changed his hair to its original color, which it has since remained.
Its repeated use proves it to be a color restorer of White or Gray Hair, without coloring or injuring the skin. It is applied to the hair with a bit of fine sponge.
Prepared and sold by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 23 Tremont Row, opposite Boston Museum, Boston.
N. B. Orders by Express will receive prompt returns.

HEADACHE KILLER!
THE Compounder of this medicine first prepared it for himself, and was greatly benefitted by it. For two years past a number of persons in New Hampshire and Massachusetts have been using it with the happiest effects. It has never before been advertised in a regular paper. It is pleasant to take, and costs only 37½ cents for a large bottle. Prepared by Rev. A. [illegible], Goffstown Centre, N. H.
For sale by J. A. Ferry, Manchester, N. H.; [illegible]; J. B. Palmer & Co., Concord; J. B. Quimby, [illegible] N. H.; and A. F. Perry, Lawrence, Mass.
J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
Apothecary, 23 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, agent for Boston and vicinity.

MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!
DR. S. A. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP,
CANKER CURE AND CERATE.
THESE preparations are scientific productions of a regularly educated physician (who is now extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.) They have become deservedly popular in all portions of the country, where they have been introduced, from the fact that they have never failed to effect a cure where they have been used according to direction.
THE CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP
is an article differing entirely from Sarsaparilla or Dock Syrups, or any other preparation ever offered to the public. It can be POSITIVELY relied on for the effectual cure of all Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker in the Mouth, Stomach or Bowels, Female Weaknesses, and all humors arising from an impure state of the blood. In a word it is a complete renovator, eradicating disease and restoring to healthy action every part of the system.
THE CERATE
in all cases of humors, and especially for Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup, as it will effectually destroy every vestige of Humor from the surface of the skin which will be driven out by the use of the Syrup. It is the most valuable external applications ever known for Burns, Scalds, Scald Head, Old Sores, Piles, Barbers Itch, and all other eruptions of the skin, and far surpasses all other external applications.
THE CANKER CURE
is the desideratum so long sought for the relief and cure of those diseases which all other preparations have failed to reach. It is warranted a positive cure for Nursing Sore Mouths, in which it has never failed. Thousands have tried it, and been cured. For Canker in the Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, and all diseases it enters it has effected cures after all other treatment had failed. For Ulcers and all diseases proceeding from canker in the system this is useful and is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup in all cases of Canker.
Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO., on the outside wrapper.
Manufactured at New London, Conn. by S. A. WEAVER & Co., sole proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Agents in Boston—Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court st., General Wholesale Agent; Carter, Colcord & Preston, corner of Portland and Hanover sts.; T. Restieaux, 132 Hanover st.; E. F. Wade, 42 Washington st.

Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accidents.

THE RUSSIA SALVE
Vegetable Ointment!
INTRODUCED in 1806. Twenty-five years' experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c. Twenty-five cents a box.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
Edward Young, cabinet maker, 58 Carver st. In the year 1830 was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell and become inflamed, and caused the most awful sores and ulcers that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians of Boston, the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglas, one of the most popular surgeons in Quebec, assured me there was no hope of my recovery.
I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. I applied to Dr. Phelps; he tried his skill, but without any success, and I was then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave the same opinion; after some time I grew quite disheartened; my legs were a mass of sores from my knees down to my ancles, and I got no rest night or day. I had tried almost all sorts of salves but Russia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters and salves, and tried so many things that I felt little interest in the Russia Salve, although recommended to me by many, yet tried it, and it was a godsend to do so. At length a man took some of the salve, which I applied to my limbs as the directions imposed. I really began to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down to Redding & Co.'s State street, and bought two boxes. I have now used about ten boxes of Russia Salve; my limbs are now well, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the salve could possibly encounter.
I would add that having the salve in my house, and a member of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, and which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG, 58 Carver st., Boston.
To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.
Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States,
16— REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.
THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves palliatives, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.
See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.
The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city, says:
"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."
Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of the country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.
The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by your Cherry Pectoral. The letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.
This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.
HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1850.
Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I sent it to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be dying with his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to leave his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I requested to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately went and saw him, and you may judge of my surprise on my return to meet him in the street on my way home from the office. He had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade, a blacksmith.
There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.
Very truly yours, G. W. [illegible].
HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.
Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they would be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and almost without strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a gentleman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at once, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my strength returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. And now after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.
I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by your Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.
The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DERWERP, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where.

BAPTISMAL PANTS.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the reverend clergy that he manufactures and offers for sale a superior article of Baptismal Pants, expressly designed for baptizing purposes. They are manufactured from Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Machinist Cloth, resembling in appearance Black Bombazine, are easy and pleasant to wear, and are warranted perfectly Water Proof. Also every variety of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Fabrics, wholesale and retail. D. HODGMAN.
New York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street.
N. B. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All orders for the Baptismal Pants should be accompanied with the number of inches around the breast and hip, length of the leg and size of the boot or shoe worn, &c. 18—

CANCERS! CANCERS!
CANCERS CAN BE CURED.
DR. P. S. BROWN, the celebrated Cancer Physician, continues the business of curing Cancers, Polypuses, Wens and other tumors, at No. 6, Granite Block, Fall River, where he may be consulted at all times free of charge. Having received the theory from a very celebrated physician of Portugal, and from a long and successful practice, he is induced when desired, to warrant a cure or no pay. One very important advantage over all others, derived from the mode of treatment is, that neither KNIFE, CAUSTIC, PLASTER, or preparations of ARSENIC, are used, and comparatively little pain or suffering experienced.
Notwithstanding the great number of Cancers found on the nose, lip, face and other parts, yet a greater number is found in the female breast, which in their early stages can always be cured with ease and safety.
Cancers, says Dr. Beach, are one of the most distressing diseases to which poor mortals are subject. Says Dr. Monro, of about sixty amputations, only four remained free of the disease at the end of two years. Says a writer in a foreign periodical, of ninety amputations of the breast, all ended in death, except thirteen. Some of the symptoms are, occasional darting pains through the tumor, some times stinging, crawling, and twinging sensations are felt. When neglected, death is the certain consequence, and the worst form, being eaten alive.
Reference for further information may be had of Perry Davis, No. 74 High st., Providence, R. I.
Fall River, Mass., June 9, 1851. 34—6m

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.
MAY be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Bocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1½ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR.
A Religious and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.
UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
$2 50 per year payable at the end of six months.
$2 00 per year payable in advance.
PAPERS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.
$3 00 payable at the end of six months.
$2 50 payable within six months from the commencement of the subscription year.
Subscribers will remember when paying their subscriptions that these terms will be *strictly adhered* to.
Any person sending us $2 00 in advance for his own subscription, by adding to it $1 50, will secure the paper to any new subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year.
No orders to discontinue the paper will be attended to, unless they are accompanied with the full amount to pay the balance due on subscription.
All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscribers or not from the place where they are deposited, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance and pays up all that is due.
Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be POST PAID.